FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 072 *12 April 1984*

ARGENTINA

Economic Adviser Prebisch on IMF Talks, Economy B 1
More on Prebisch Comments [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 11 Apr] B 3
Officials Discuss Alfonsin Remarks on Threats B 4
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 11 Apr]
New Charges Leveled Against Iglesias Rouco B 4

BOLIVIA

Interior Minister Speaks for New Cabinet C 1
Officials Discuss Growth in Coco Trade C 3
Terrorists Damage Cochabamba Telephone Lines C 4
Briefs: Agreement With Japan; Loan Agreement With Denmark C 4

BRAZIL

Mixed Signals on Figueiredo Election Stance D 1
Supports Electoral College D 1
Endorses Direct Elections D 1

CHILE

Finance Minister Wants IMF Agreements Revision E 1
Opposition Scores Pinochet's Refusal To Talk E 1
Bishops Urge Regime To Restore Democracy E 2
National Party Wants Plebiscite This Year E 3
MDP Youth Branch Supports Student Strike E 3
Human Rights Commission Scores Expulsion Order E 3

COLOMBIA

Editorial Labels Cheysson Letter Indiscreet [EL SIGLO 8 Apr] F 1
EPL, M-19 Issue Joint Communique on Cease-Fire [EL TIEMPO 1 Apr] F 2
Need for Dialogue F 3
FARC, M-19 Guerrillas Attack Town in Cauca F 3

ECUADOR

Hurtado Press Conference on Election Protests G 1
Supreme Court Postpones Election-Related Ruling G 3

PERU

Press Secretary Issues Communique on New Cabinet J 1
Popular Christian Party Communique on Crisis J 2
Medical, Drivers Federations End Strikes J 2
Physicians Suspend Strike J 2
Transport Strike Termed Failure J 3
Transport Strike Lifted J 4
18 Peasants Killed by Terrorists in Ayacucho J 4
Briefs: Oil Deposit Discovered J 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Police Kill Alleged Honduran Drug Traffickers P 1

COSTA RICA

Foreign Minister Returns After Colombian Trip P 1
Ambassador to Nicaragua To Resume Duties P 1
PVP Expels Manuel Mora Valverde From Leadership P 2

EL SALVADOR

ARENA's D'Aubuisson Calls for Unity in Runoff P 2
Army: 8 FMLN Rebels Killed in Tenancingo Action P 3
Farabundo Marti: Army Killed 23 Peasants P 3
Venceremos: FMLN Rejects 'New Electoral Farce' P 4

GUATEMALA

Army Clashes With Rebels in Chimaltenango P 5

HONDURAS

Changes Continue in Armed Forces Command [LA PRENSA 10 Apr] P 6
Gen Alvarez Reportedly Sends Letter to Congress P 6
Salvadoran Embassy Reportedly Hit in Bomb Attack P 7

NICARAGUA

Sergio Ramirez Cancels Planned Trip to U.S. P 10
U.S. Visa Action Criticized P 10
Justice Derides U.S. Position on The Hague P 10
Reportage on Visit by Canada's MacEachen P 11
Meets With Carlos Nunez P 11
Received by Daniel Ortega P 11
Talks With Opposition, Church [Montreal] P 12
Condemns Mining of Ports P 12
Departs Managua P 12
Comments on Mining of Ports, Effect on Shipping P 13
Port Enterprise: Activity Normal P 13
UN Official: Supplies Affected P 13
TANA To Condemn Mining P 13
Workers Invite Contadora Group to Labor Meeting P 14
Carlos Nunez Comments on Electoral Revisions P 14
PLI President Godoy Discusses Electoral Law P 14
ARDE Delegation Tours Spain, Other Countries P 15
[Voice of Sandino]
ARDE: San Juan del Norte To Fall 'At Any Moment' P 15
[Voice of Sandino]
ARDE Reports Clashes Near El Castillo Fortress P 16
[Voice of Sandino]
FDN Communique Claims 240 EPS Troops Killed P 16
FDN Leader Charges Air Force Bombing Civilians P 17
[Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA 7 Apr]
Briefs: Hungarian Aid, Credit; West German Food Donation P 17

CUBA

Polish Delegation Visits Santiago de Cuba Q 1
Journalism Institute Director Interviewed Q 1
Weinberger Defends U.S. Space Warfare Project Q 2
Costa Rican-Nicaraguan Talks Reach Stalemate Q 2
Simultaneous Bomb Explosions Reported in Honduras Q 2
Further Reportage on Nicaragua Port Mining Q 3
U.S. Congress, Reagan Differ Q 3
CIA Support May End Q 3
Worked 6 Months on Mining Q 3
TANA Chief Accuses U.S. Q 3
Canadian Official Condemns Act Q 4
Soviet UN Envoy Cited Q 4
International Press Reacts Q 4
Termed Violation of UN Charter Q 5
Nicaraguan Ambassador Cited Q 5
Ortega Appeals Against U.S. Q 6
Minesweeping Efforts Reported Q 6
Correction to TIMES Alleges Reagan Approval Q 6
Nicaraguan Canecutters Arrive for Working Visit Q 7
Private Police Force Generates Alarm in Peru Q 7

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Australia Provides Aid for Election Preparations S 1
Three Parties To Form Alliance for Election S 1
Publication of THE NEW GRENADIAN Announced S 1

JAMAICA

Belizean Minister Arrives for Official Visit S 2
Seaga Urges IMF, World Bank Flexibility S 2
New Measures for Hoteliers S 3

MARTINIQUE

Two Bomb Attacks Cause Extensive Damage S 4

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Government Invites Netherlands Minister To Visit S 4

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Central Bank Releases 1983 Deficit Figures S 4
[SUNDAY ADVOCATE 1 Apr]

OTHER COUNTRIES

SURINAME

Protests Lodged With Netherlands, France V 1

URUGUAY

Government Temporarily Closes LA PRENSA V 1

ECONOMIC ADVISER PREBISCH ON IMF TALKS, ECONOMY

PY120232 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2326 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (TELAM) -- Presidential Economic Adviser Raul Prebisch today affirmed that the Argentine Government has no limitations whatsoever in implementing its economic policy, and said that at this time the fiscal deficit is a conspicuous factor, adding that a noninflationary salary readjustment formula will be sought, because those formulas used before did not work, including the one used for the first quarter of this year. Prebisch held a press conference in the situation room of Government House, where President Alfonsin introduced him to the journalists.

President Alfonsin said that Prebisch had carried out important negotiations in the United States regarding the foreign debt problems, and he expressed the executive branch's recognition for those negotiations. Prebisch explained the significance of the document he signed with IMF Director Jacques Larosiere, indicating that there is nothing secret about it.

He said that he had explained the guidelines of the government's anti-inflationary and economic recovery policy, pointing out that at this time inflation is the consequence of the hefty deficit in the national budget plus the issuance of money stimulated by the famous Monetary Regulation Account of the Central Bank. He said that the situation so created pushes prices upward, which in turn causes the extraordinary rise in interest rates, and that inflation in our country cannot be eliminated without addressing this problem.

Prebisch also said that in Washington he emphasized that the Argentine economy can no longer tolerate an adjustment like the one it has gone through in recent years at the expense of the country's productive capacity and employment. He also emphasized that a reactivation policy was indispensable, and that this observation was included in the document. He stressed the need for increasing Argentine imports to reactivate the economy, an estimated 12-percent increase in 1984, noting that the country needs a minimum of imports to bring about such a reactivation.

Prebisch then commented on Argentine export problems, and mentioned those related to the slow growth of the economy and to the new flare-up of protectionism.

For the first time in the history of the IMF, Prebisch said, the proposition was accepted that a two-pronged approach through increasing exports and imports substitution is necessary within a policy of economic reactivation.

He recognized that the exchange rate must be adjusted to the inflation rate, and affirmed that if that adjustment was not made and a monetary overvaluation resulted, exports and industrial production would be hurt.

On the question of salaries, Prebisch said that the IMF worries about retroactive readjustments, just like I do, because they just keep pushing inflation up. If prices rise, salaries are readjusted, then costs go up, and prices rise again. So the spiral keeps going upward, and it is impossible to stop it without a change in policy.

The presidential adviser said that he can candidly admit, after the bad experience of the first quarter, that the policy was inadequate, because it was feeding inflation.

He noted that we now have to seek an adequate formula so that salary readjustments do not cause inflation, adding that this is possible.

As for the interest rates, Prebisch said that they have gone up because inflation has gone up, and that there is no way to bring interest rates down unless inflation is brought down. If we do not do this, we are exposing ourselves to an outflow of money, to rising imports, or to increasing activity in the parallel foreign exchange market, with negative consequences for the Argentine economy. He revealed that he has arrived at the conclusion that it is impossible to lower interest rates without lowering inflation.

Prebisch also said that he was impressed by the flexibility and understanding shown by the IMF director, who many times, disregarding the experts, who have a very strict orthodox approach, expressly recognized some points that were not previously recognized. He noted that there is a new receptivity for the Argentine case, which this time was well understood.

Answering questions from journalists, Prebisch stated that a solution without inflation must be sought, a solution which, without accelerating inflation, can establish a minimum degree of equity for salary readjustments. He added that the president insists on this point, and he is right. He has committed himself to improving real salaries and to lowering inflation, so the best combination of real salary increases and inflation must be sought.

"I do not see any political cost in refinancing the foreign debt, but I have to confess that I was very worried about the possibility that Argentina could be listed as a country in default on its foreign debt," Prebisch said. He then noted that the developed countries have to understand that without a fundamental solution, the risk of very serious crises dangle over our heads, because no country can commit itself to contracting its rate of development. He said that it is indispensable to reach a settlement on the basis of stretching the foreign debt payback period and lowering the interest rates, both for Argentina and other countries.

In response to a question on a reduction in public servants, Prebisch said that he did not believe that the president would go along with this idea.

Concerning the increase in interest rates by some U.S. banks of one point, Prebisch regarded this as extremely serious. He said that, in the case of Argentina, this would result in an additional amount in payable interest on the order of $300 to $400 million. Prebisch stressed that this U.S. policy is leading to very serious results throughout the rest of the world and recalled the 1930 world crisis. He then moved on to mention the difficulties the EEC is going through, mainly due to the depression in their economies.

Prebisch said that IMF experts agreed that the proposals were correct and that the considerable effort in reducing the deficit will be reflected by the reactivation of the economy. Prebisch stated that the world "adjustment" was first mentioned in a draft of the memorandum of understanding and I said that that word was unacceptable because of the connotation it has in Latin America. We do not accept a broad adjustment in the economy, since we will be making adjustments gradually. There is a clear difference between these two concepts, and since the word adjustment has the first connotation, that is, a broad adjustment, it was eliminated and this elimination was accepted.

Prebisch stated that the current situation is far more serious than the one in 1955 and confessed he made a mistake then when he proposed a policy of restricted salaries, an incorrect policy since there was no compensation.

Prebisch pointed out that the projections for expanding exports in Argentina will be limited as long as the world economy does not recover rapidly, and this is something that remains to be seen. He recommended that the export expansion policy be implemented vigorously, but added that this policy does not have much hope due to world recession, and that the issuance of money should be decelerated.

Prebisch noted the deteriorating economic trend that began in the first quarter, adding that it will take time for this to peter out. He reiterated that the IMF has well understood the Argentine situation, adding that the memorandum of understanding is a good way to proceed toward the letter of intent, which will be difficult to write.

He noted further that inflation is intrinsically bad, but that trying to suppress it by establishing rates of exchange is even worse, adding that any currency devaluation should not be made to cause inflation.

He explained that it should be expected that inflation will be considerably reduced by the first quarter of next year, to the point that we should be able to say that the danger of hyperinflation has been staved off, provided an anti-inflationary and reactivation policy has been followed. Although the reduction of inflation through this effort will not make us happy, we must continue with this effort.

Prebisch said that if the effort the government intends to make is understood and the route is changed, the country will move forward. So I believe that the agreement among the Argentines to which the president is constantly -- and with good reason -- talking about, is indispensable.

He expressed his conviction that inflation will be curbed without going through a recessionary process, by holding down the fiscal deficit and the inflationary issuance of money that fiscal deficits cause; that credit for working capital for enterprises, that is, the business turnover capital, will be expanded.

I believe that we should make an all-out effort Prebisch said, to reach an agreement with the IMF because without an agreement, which must be constructive and honorable, the foreign debt cannot be renegotiated. Prebisch reasserted that the main problems have been resolved, although the target figures still remain to be established. IMF experts do not fully agree with the target figures established by Argentine experts, and therefore the latter must travel to clear up this matter.

More on Prebisch Comments

PY112138 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 Apr 84 p 1

[Excerpts] Presidential Economic Adviser Raul Prebisch, whose conversations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as reported in LA PRENSA last Thursday sparked off a minor crisis, yesterday upheld many of that report's findings in a press conference and in a congressional briefing session. He also revealed that the Argentine government signed an "understanding: with the United States and Argentine's for new Latin American creditors at the end of last month.

[He argued] that Argentines should not shun necessary measures simply because complying with them would coincide with IMF guidelines. The veteran economist also said the IMF's proposals included mention of reflationary concepts for the first time in IMF history. Prebisch further proposed exports be boosted to the tune of 12 percent and import substitution maximized, especially since he anticipated import prices could rise with increased demand both at home and abroad.

In his Congress appearance, Prebisch told the senators and deputies on the Lower and Upper House finance committees the IMF would not insist on congressional approval of a letter of intent. He handed out a three-page memorandum containing the agreement between Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, and the United States which settled Argentina's outstanding interest arrears from 1983.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS ALFONSIN REMARKS ON THREATS

PY120225 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 Apr 84 p 9

[Text] [DYN] -- Less than 24 hours after President Raul Alfonsin's denunciation of alleged attempts to "Lebanize" Argentina and lead it to a "potentially fratricidal war," Vice-President Victor Martinez said the country faces the danger of "Balkanization." After meeting with the President to discuss "the need to make it clear to the country" that the situation in which the Radical administration found the country on taking office last December 10 "is highly deficient. This must be understood by everybody." "We are not talking about a coup," the Vice-President emphasized, "but rather about the lack of understanding on the part of certain sectors, certain media, certain people." He declined to identify them.

Meanwhile, when consulted about the President's Monday night statements, Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli said there was a "tactical agreement" between the far right and the far left to oppose democracy and "Lebanize the country. They are minorities which have been dislodged from power and cannot resign themselves to having lost the buttons they managed until now, and are thus unwilling to surface and fight through democratic debate."

Martinez also criticized press reports revealing "our international negotiations" described in "secret coded messages," a clear allusion to the leak on the progress report signed between the International Monetary Fund and Argentine envoy Raul Prebisch in New York last week. Shortly before flying to Spain together with a delegation of congressmen to meet with Prime Minister Fernando Moran, Martinez extolled the continuing links between Argentina and Spain and emphasized the importance of Gonzalez' attendance at Alfonsin's presidential inauguration. The President, he said, will return the visit in June.

NEW CHARGES LEVELED AGAINST IGLESIAS ROUCO

PY112331 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The Ministry of Education and Justice today leveled new charges in the case brought against journalist Jesus Iglesias Rouco. The objective of the action is to have the judicial branch investigate alleged criminal actions in connection with the publication of secret Foreign Ministry documents. The federal prosecutor was instructed on 15 March to take legal action against Iglesias Rouco on charges of publishing secret Foreign Ministry documents. The new charges refer to two articles that the journalist published in the Buenos Aires newspaper LA PRENSA on 3 and 5 April.

INTERIOR MINISTER SPEAKS FOR NEW CABINET

PY111340 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 0108 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Speech by Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata on behalf of the newly installed Bolivian Cabinet at Government Palace in La Paz on 10 April -- live]

[Text] Your Excellency, Constitutional President of the Republic, Honorable President of the Chamber of Deputies, commanders and officers of the Armed Forces of the nation, commanders and officers of the Bolivian Police, comrades and companeros of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP].

We are attending this ceremony at which, by our own decision and in compliance with the Constitution of the Bolivian state, we have taken an oath committing ourselves to make our best efforts in the pursuit of the Bolivian people's historical destiny. We are members of the UDP, which is the instrument the people have freely and willingly chosen to undertake the battle to save the country from the most serious crisis in its republican history. This is precisely the fact that makes our commitment all the more serious and important. We realize that only a vigorous, loyal, and sincere unity will afford us the necessary resources to succeed in this enterprise.

The UDP, Mr President, is the choice the Bolivian people made on three successive occasions when they elected a leadership. The election was not the result of chance or of more or less favorable circumstances. The UDP won the support of the majority of the citizenry because its propositions were the only ones that could serve as shields in the decisive battle against the country's underdevelopment, dependency, and the economic crisis we inherited. These propositions were the only way to break away from the anti-democratic administrations of the past and from the inevitable repercussions of the crisis which affects the whole world today. The propositions of the UDP program not only continue to be valid but constitute the only tool with which to tackle the great task of overcoming the temporary crisis and of moving the country toward its grand destiny. The merit of the UDP plan, as a real unitary formula to forge the nation's unity, makes more serious and demanding the challenge we have accepted as individuals who are committed to a cause that is the cause of the whole people.

The installation of this cabinet is taking place at a time when the economic crisis is showing very acute characteristics. The entire country is convinced that the situation is serious and that there is the need to confront it with patriotic actions, taking the measures necessary to save the country. We must, however, admit that the generous national majority, in its perception of the present situation, runs into the opposition of some sectors which, in their eagerness for circumstantial victories of doubtful merit, are laying stumbling blocks on the path toward the solution of the great problems of the crisis. This is an appropriate time to call at the doors of the Bolivian people to remind them that the entire nation needs them to join the collective task which the country must undertake to come out of its difficulties, and to begin its march down the broad road, first toward recovery and then progress. Only in a joint effort will we find the necessary strength. Only loyal cooperation in this common task will amass the human capital that we need -- a vital demand that cannot be postponed.

The government trusts the maturity of the Bolivian people, their understanding and patriotism, and it expects their positive answer, the same answer they gave in three consecutive elections; the same maturity, understanding, and patriotism will be conducive to the citizenry's comprehension of why the government has to adopt these measures as the best ones possible for initiating the treatment to save the nation from the economic crisis.

Those who are jeopardizing the nation with their irrational and regressive outbursts must assume, once and for all, their share of responsibility for the prevailing difficult status quo. Disorderly behavior, anarchy, lockouts and stoppages are not only threatening more and more the security of the state but also widening the chasm between the problems and the solutions.

Within the organized state the efforts aimed at solving problems and paving the way for a better future are tasks that must be carried out by a political organization which holds the mandate granted it by the freely expressed popular will. At this point in Bolivian history, this organization is the UDP. This is not only because the people chose it, but also because its program is the only one capable of meeting current needs, since its guidelines have been drawn from an honest and realistic analysis of the situation we have inherited.

This conviction has been guiding our actions so far and will continue to do so, because strict adherence to these principles is, in the final analysis, an expression of loyalty toward the people.

In the present circumstances, the UDP government is standing before the people, just as it did on 10 October 1982, when the people recovered their freedom and their right to live in freedom, and began marching toward a future of greatness.

The front [the UDP] has been reunited, and the parties that make it up have undertaken a commitment to implement its guidelines and programs, which have been updated in keeping with the historical phase we are going through under conditions which are obviously not the same as in 1978, 1979, and 1980.

The commitment which we, members of this new cabinet, have undertaken is to make a concerted effort to work together in order to fulfill each and every goal of the [word indistinct] and 4-year plans, which basically agree on the need to defeat the crisis and begin building a happy future for all Bolivians.

Mr President, on behalf of this group of citizens in whom you, as the leader, have placed your faith, I want to thank you for the honor bestowed on us. We do not accept this honor as a source of personal pride, but as a challenge to our capabilities and our patriotism. We know that under your leadership we will be able to do the job required by the present circumstances. Our conviction that this national task is very important will help us to overcome the unavoidable bitter times that lie ahead. Through you we would like to offer our joint efforts to the Bolivian people.

Mr President, this commitment which we now undertake is based on one of the political ideas which you voiced in your speech to the nation last Friday.

You said on that occasion that we are all engaged in preserving and strengthening the democratic process, because we are convinced that only a democratic government can guarantee the people the free exercise of their rights and freedoms.

However, democracy does not only grant rights. Democracy demands, above all, compliance with our obligation to protect common well being. Thank you.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS GROWTH IN COCA TRADE

PY091930 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1155 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] La Paz, 7 Apr (EFE) -- Enrique Valverde, the director of the organization in charge of the reduction and control of the use of coca leaves in Bolivia, has stated that cocaine traffic in Bolivia yields profits surpassing $2.5 billion per year. At a seminar for the mass media sponsored by the National Committee Against Drug Trafficking and the U.S. Embassy in La Paz, Valverde stated that Bolivia has gone from being a strictly producing country to a consuming country, something that has resulted in an increased crime rate and corruption in several cities and rural centers.

He added that in the Chapare area (located in the center of the country), which has the highest coca production in Bolivia, about 20,000 peasants habitually use cigarettes containing cocaine. According to Valverde, Chapare is filled with arsenals of sophisticated weapons used by cocaine trafficking gangs that have made the area into a "no-man's land" to impede the police force from entering the area.

Valverde also disclosed a study which notes that in the Chapare area there are 250,000 persons involved in the production of cocaine as their livelihood since this gives them more profits than other farm products. He added that the Chapare peasants have stopped being mere coca leaf growers and have become manufacturers of cocaine, which they sell to drug trafficking gangs that in turn resell it to other markets for almost $5,000 per kilogram.

Valverde noted that investigations carried out by organizations in charge of controlling cocaine consumption have detected that Bolivians are gradually becoming addicted to the drug and he added that in Cochabamba, located southeast of La Paz, hundreds of cocaine addicts have been discovered.

He said that in view of its economic crisis, Bolivia is unable to conduct an all-out campaign to eradicate the manufacturing of cocaine, and he warned about the threat that is looming over Bolivian society in this regard.

For his part, Colonel Jaime Cespedes, the former inspector general of the Organization for the Control of Dangerous Drugs, has confirmed that the Chapare area cannot be controlled by the police. He added that the increase in cocaine consumption has increased the crime rate in Bolivia. He noted that in the last few weeks, the Bolivian police have arrested 70 children, from 8 to 12 years old, that are constant users of cigarettes containing cocaine, and he reasserted that Bolivia is becoming a cocaine consumer.

In the last few years Bolivia has become one of the main producers of cocaine that is mainly sent to the U.S. market. The United States has granted loans to Bolivia to promote a campaign to decrease the farming of coca leaves, which is the basic product from which cocaine is manufactured. Bolivia produces 82,000 tons of coca. Out of this total, farmers only use 10,000 tons for their traditional consumption of the leaf, while the remaining 72,000 tons are used to manufacture cocaine.

U.S. and Brazilian journalists have charged that members of the Garcia Meza military dictatorship (1980-1981) were involved in cocaine trafficking. The U.S. courts have undertaken court proceedings against Luis Arce Gomez, a former minister of the Garcia Meza government, for "protecting actions of drug trafficking gangs which sent drugs to the U.S. and European markets."

TERRORISTS DAMAGE COCHABAMBA TELEPHONE LINES

PY101815 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpt] According to our correspondent in Cochabamba, a terrorist attack at dawn on Monday in this city by unidentified individuals damaged 150 telephone lines. The police are searching for the perpetrators of this attack.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN -- Agriculture, Campesino Affairs and Livestock Affairs Minister Jorge Medina Pinedo signed an agreement this morning with the Japanese firms of Mitsubishi and (Marbene) and with the Agricultural Bank of Bolivia. The agreement states that Japan will donate $2 million, which will be used to stimulate the agricultural sector of Bolivia. [Summary] [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Mar 84 PY]

LOAN AGREEMENT WITH DENMARK -- The Bolivian charge d'affairs in Buenos Aires and the Danish ambassador signed in Buenos Aires on Monday an agreement by which Denmark granted Bolivia a 65-million krone (approximately $6 million) loan to finance the purchase of spare parts for milk processing plants and Bolivian Government Oil Deposits equipment. The loan, which is payable in 36 installments due every 6 months beginning in 1991, will draw no interest. [Summary] [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Apr 84 PY]

MIXED SIGNALS ON FIGUEIREDO ELECTION STANCE

Supports Electoral College

PY111625 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpt] In comments to the news agency EFE in Brasilia, President Joao Figueiredo said that the right of the Electoral College to choose the next president is unquestionable and must be respected, despite the government's willingness to implement the direct-ballot system in due time. This statement by the Brazilian president will be published by the principal Madrid newspapers tomorrow, when Figueiredo will begin his visit to Spain.

In the interview President Figueiredo reiterated his opinion that the Electoral College members were chosen in the elections held on 15 November 1982, and that Brazil is now undergoing a stage marked by a broad political debate in which all issues are being discussed by the public. Figueiredo recalled that the freedom to debate political issues and the decision to restore democracy are factors which reveal that Brazil has strong democratic roots and that the political achievements of recent years are irreversible.

In the interview granted to the Spanish news agency, the Brazilian president stressed the consistency of Brazilian foreign policy, remarking that the designation of Baena Soares as OAS secretary general constitutes recognition of the consistency of Brazilian policy. Figueiredo also stressed the high level attained by Brazilian diplomacy which, as the head of the OAS, will sponsor political dialogue and encourage cooperation among OAS members.

President Figueiredo also pointed to the good relations between Spain and Brazil, particularly in the commercial area. He said he shared the Spanish Government's desire to promote bilateral relations. In this regard, Figueiredo recalled that the main objective of his visit to Spain is to promote bilateral economic relations by encouraging innovative initiatives that should serve the interests of the two countries.

Endorses Direct Elections

PY120204 Paris AFP in Spanish 2325 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 11 Apr (AFP) -- A news agency of the GLOBO group today reported that President Joao Figueiredo stated on Tuesday that "had I been in Rio de Janeiro there would have been 1 million plus one person participating in the rally for the restoration of direct presidential elections." This statement, which contradicts statements Figueiredo made in recent speeches (no to the immediate restoration of the direct-ballot system), was made [by Figueiredo] to Deputy Alcides Franciscato, a close friend of his and a member of the Brazilian delegation, led by Figueiredo, which is visiting Morocco and Spain.

According to Franciscato, Figueiredo deplored the fact that the ruling party (Social Democratic Party) [PDS] has not raised the banner of the direct-ballot system but has left the initiative to the opposition parties. President Figueiredo -- again quoted by Franciscato -- pointed out that he was first in advocating a direct-ballot system during his recent trip to Africa, but that his party did not endorse this system.

According to observers in Brasilia, this change of attitude by the Brazilian president could be a sign that the government is ready to negotiate with the political parties on a date for the restoration of the direct-ballot system in Brazil.

FINANCE MINISTER WANTS IMF AGREEMENTS REVISION

PY111630 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Excerpts] A few hours before departing for the United States last night, Finance Minister Luis Escobar Cerda stated that he will propose the complete revision of all the agreements with the IMF. He said he will present a proposal to IMF and World Bank officials demanding the complete revision of the agreements involving credits, public expenditures, and the balance of payments.

A few hours before leaving for the United States to hold meetings with IMF and World Bank authorities, Escobar Cerda stated that he has been studying the agreements over the past few days and that he feels that greater flexibility can be achieved for a better economic reactivation policy. He explained that this proposal does not jeopardize monetary stability and the balance of payments.

The finance minister is being accompanied by newly designated Budget Director (Luis Juansalidas) and Central Bank President Hernan Felipe Errazuriz.

OPPOSITION SCORES PINOCHET'S REFUSAL TO TALK

PY111638 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpts] It is a real shame that President Augusto Pinochet discarded the possibility of a dialogue in the remarks he made yesterday in Punta Arenas. When President Pinochet was consulted about the call for a dialogue by the archbishop of Santiago, he answered: Why didn't they talk about dialogue when the labor plan, the social welfare reform or the amendment of the statute on political parties were proposed?

Ricardo Lagos, a member of the Socialist Party, which is a member of the Democratic Alliance [AD] commented:

[Begin Lagos recording] I do not think that the general, or Mr Jarpa, who claims to represent us as interior minister, want to accept the dialogue proposed by the Santiago bishop. [end recording]

He recalled what the bishop had said: that the first responsibility in the reorganization process lies with government leaders.

[Begin Lagos recording] Unfortunately, those who hold power do not understand the clamor in Chile, and, consequently, all those who make up the opposition, particularly the AD, will not be able to hold any kind of talks with those who so rarely express their views. [end recording]

Fernando Battilana, the leader of the National Union Movement and former vice president of the National Party, has stated that the president's remarks are not very clear. He added:

[Begin Battilana recording] Perhaps in the past there was not a dialogue of the kind that could have been essential for democratic life, but a past error can by no means justify the lack of dialogue now. Like everything else in life, if one does not do well in the beginning, there is always the possibility of improving as time passes. [end recording]

We Chileans must begin to get used to the idea, or to the importance, of talking and discussing, and of understanding one another, the National Union leader stated.

General Gustavo Leigh, a former government junta member, stated that dialogue is now the sole alternative in moving toward a transition. And it is obvious that this alternative should affect us all: We must talk, we must hold a dialogue, we must open ourselves, he said.

Referring to the labor plan, Gen Leigh recalled that the workers had made the appropriate observations regarding this plan, and that they had even talked to President Pinochet about this subject, adding that as things stand now, when laws appear overnight with no previous notice, and the people only learn about them through the newspapers, it is obvious that there is not dialogue.

Dialogue is rejected by the government, Leigh stated, although citizens with a democratic spirit want it. The truth is, Leigh stated, that the lack of dialogue will cause violence, despair, and anxiety. But through dialogue we can have understanding and move toward democracy in an organized manner. He finally termed the current political situation very delicate.

Labor leaders have expressed regret over the remarks made by President Pinochet, who discarded the possibility of a dialogue between the government and opposition.

(Antonio Miniza), vice president of the petroleum workers, has stated that some events are taking place in Chile that must be studied thoroughly, especially by the government, because if there is no desire for reunion or reconciliation, the situation can be aggravated to a point where violence can no longer be averted.

Rodolfo Seguel, president of the Workers National Command, has also expressed disappointment over the remarks made yesterday in Punta Arenas by the president of the Republic. Seguel said that the call for a dialogue was not made by the workers or by the politicians, but by the church. Seguel added that, in fact, the general's words worry the workers. We hope that the church will know how to understand this answer and that Chileans will know how to decisively take the road toward understanding.

BISHOPS URGE REGIME TO RESTORE DEMOCRACY

PY120331 Paris AFP in Spanish 2347 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Santiago, 11 Apr (AFP) -- The Chilean Catholic Church today urged the government of General Augusto Pinochet to show its sincere desire to restore democracy, and asked security forces not to engage in unnecessary, violent repressive actions.

The permanent committee of the episcopate, which represents the Chilean bishops, reiterated the urgent call for dialogue that was launched by Santiago Archbishop Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno and, in this regard, it noted that the bishops were awaiting the government's answer. In his dramatic message, Msgr Fresno asked the government to perform a great gesture and search for an accord with the opposition to halt the wave of violence before it is too late. After a 2-day meeting, the committee issued a communique reiterating the urgent call of Msgr Fresno.

In their new appeal, the bishops demanded that the military government show clear indications of its sincere and resolute willingness to implement the transition toward democracy with the participation of people from both progovernment sectors and the opposition.

The bishop's communique seemed to dismiss the government's plan to extend the rule of Gen Pinochet up to 1989. In fact, it stated that the transition toward a normal political situation must be attained within a period that should be in line with the current situation.

To opposition leaders, the bishops said, we ask that they absolutely rule out violence in their demonstrations of discontent or protest.

To the Armed Forces and the police, whose duty it is to maintain public order, the bishops added, we ask that they also rule out unnecessary, violent repressive actions, thus indirectly alluding to the seven casualties of the day of national protest staged on 27 March.

During their meeting, the bishops analyzed a proposal formulated by the National Workers Command (CNT), which is headed by Rodolfo Seguel, to create a commission made up of civilian and military figures who should work for the peaceful return of democracy. In a letter addressed to union members, the church leaders pointed out that they share the CNT's desire to search for solutions, but they refused to take the initiative for the creation of that patriotic commission for national reconciliation.

NATIONAL PARTY WANTS PLEBISCITE THIS YEAR

PY111945 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1519 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Santiago, 11 Apr (EFE) -- In a proposal for the democratization of Chile, the National Party today asked that a plebiscite be held this year and that a congress be elected for 1985. The party's organizing committee issued a document in which it asked for the abolishment of the transitory articles of the current Constitution. The National Party was the largest rightist party until 1973. Its last president before the coup d'etat was current Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa.

MDP YOUTH BRANCH SUPPORTS STUDENT STRIKE

PY120024 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The youth branch of the People's Democratic Movement [MDP] has been created under the leadership of (Aida Paez), Victor Contreras, and Bernardo Echeverria. During a press conference, they said that they will struggle for the release of Dr Manuel Almeyda and the return of MDP leader Jaime Insunza. Echeverria reported that they will support the student stoppage called for tomorrow and that they will stage an act in front of the national library building at 1800 on Thursday.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION SCORES EXPULSION ORDER

PY112114 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The expulsion of some political leaders is unconstitutional. The expulsions have triggered a strong protest by the Human Rights Commission. Carmen Castro reports:

[Begin Castro recording] The expulsion order against two opposition leaders is unconstitutional, and the authorities who ordered the expulsion are thus violating the current Constitution. This statement was made today by attorney Jaime Castillo, who referred to the expulsion of Dr Leopoldo Ortega and Jaime Insunza, leader of the Popular Democratic Movement. The Chilean Human Rights Commission has presented a public declaration strongly protesting the expulsion of one of its members -- Dr Ortega -- and added that his arrest was carried out through a trick and violence. The Human Rights Commission added that the reasons presented by the interior minister show that persecution of persons because of their convictions has been institutionalized in Chile.

EDITORIAL LABELS CHEYSSON LETTER INDISCREET

PA110441 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 8 Apr 84 p 5

[Editorial: "Mais Non, Monsieur Cheysson"]

[Excerpts] The French foreign minister's letter to President Belisario Betancur is full of dangerous indiscretions. They are typical of the minister's style.

The suggestions, invitations, and requests contained explicitly and implicitly in the letter are a clever attempt to meddle in the affairs of others. In this case, there is the aggravating circumstances that it affects us directly: They want to use us to take the chestnuts out of the fire, which France is fanning enthusiastically.

Colombia has played an important role in preventing the tensions in Central America from erupting into a generalized war.

However, getting directly involved in other countries' domestic struggles is something completely different. The mining of Nicaraguan harbors and the damage it causes are undoubtedly deplorable. However, it cannot become a pretext for Colombia to intervene in domestic conflicts alien to us, or for us to ask distant foreign powers alien to the problem to intervene.

If the French authorities believe it is their duty to act, they are free to do so directly and frankly, assuming the consequences for their actions. They don't need to have other countries say what they want to say but don't dare and then later pretend they were asked to act as saviors.

We must also evaluate the losses suffered by transporters and exporters from various countries who are not able to deliver their cargos. As an example, France has sold arms to Nicaragua, and we don't know if they have already been sent.

Mr Cheysson should never have written that letter. It is unfortunate in every respect, not only in its timing, but also in the port used as an example: Corinto. When Colombians hear the name Corinto they recall that a few days ago a town by that name in the Department of Cauca was attacked by guerrillas who were still clashing with police and the Army over the weekend. This brings to mind the fact that we are having enough problems here with the guerrillas, and we shouldn't be looking for more trouble intervening in our neighboring countries' domestic conflicts.

We will continue seeking peace in Central America and helping others to find it, within reasonable limits and according to the norms of international relations. We will do so, however, with absolute freedom, according to our ideas and without following in the footsteps of any nation, regardless of how friendly it professes to be. You don't make that kind of proposal to your friends.

In his letter Mr Cheysson states that he is making "the great indiscretion." He is right. In that respect, he is absolutely right.

EPL, M-19 ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON CEASE-FIRE

PA102234 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Apr 84 pp 1, 8 B

[Joint Communique issued by the 19 April Movement High Command, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia, and its armed wing, the People's Liberation Army, "through their National Command" -- date and place not given]

[Text] The High Command of the 19 April Movement, M-19, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia (Marxist-Leninist), and its armed wing, the People's Liberation Army [EPL], through their National Command report to the nation and the Colombian people that our organizations have reached an agreement on the demands for a cease-fire that will pave the way for a national dialogue in which the immediate and urgent measure that might lead to a democratic opening will be discussed. The entire country is deeply affected by the current economic, social, and political crisis, which demands of all the democratic, popular, and revolutionary sectors of society greater efforts and more determination to compose a powerful force that will open definite paths toward a new era in which the social and national liberation will be accomplished.

To advance toward a democratic opening in a climate of effective political freedom and freedom of organization and mobilization requires the common effort of the guerrilla movement. It has taken part in talks, proposed formulas, and opened all its doors. However, the government headed by Belisario Betancur and the military high command has not taken concrete steps toward a cease-fire, which is the indispensable premise for setting the terms of a peace.

We are pleased to report this joining because it brings together forces and experience in the people's struggle. We also wish to report with high hopes that step by step all the Colombian guerrilla forces are reaching a climate of mutual respect. We have agreed to advance toward the construction and the strengthening of the unity between all the guerrilla organizations in order to seek a peace that will free the people and the country from poverty. Therefore, the time has come to compose a joint single proposal to the government, and our coming together unites our efforts and our desires for unity.

We underscore the right that the Colombian people have to defend their lives and to continue struggling for their freedom and well-being. That is why we offer our most decided support to the actions that the masses undertake in an effort to obtain their due political, social, and economic benefits, and we urge them to intensify their struggles. Our organizations will support these struggles to face domestic and foreign foes with enough determination and capacity for victory. These enemies have been the true obstacle to social development, freedom, and well-being for all Colombians for years.

As part of the step toward unity and in view of the explosive Central American situation, we offer our solidarity to those peoples who today, with undeniable valor, face U.S. imperialism and struggle with dignity for the true independence and well-being of the nation.

Finally, we wish to reaffirm that the Colombian guerrilla movement today constitutes an important organized military force, which represents a broad sector of the political spectrum, and which is supported by a broad popular base.

It is necessary to strengthen these factors as much as possible so that, together with all forms of popular protest and the aspirations for a better life of the vast popular majorities, we may be not only a hope to our people but also a possibility for victory.

[Signed] Francisco Caraballo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia (M-L)
Oscar William Calvo, for the Official and Public Commission
Ernesto Rojas, commander of the EPL
For the high command of the M-19: Ivan Marino Ospina, Alvaro Fayad, Carlos Pizarro, Antonio Navarro, Gustavo Arias Londono, and Carlos Toledo Plata

Need for Dialogue

PA091649 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Bogota -- The 19 April Movement, M-19, has asked the Colombian Government to resume a peace dialogue that President Belisario Betancur began in Madrid in October last year when he met with Ivan Marino Ospina and Alvaro Fayad Delgado.

In an interview with newsmen, to which several members of the National Peace Commission were also invited, Andres Almarales made the formal request and insisted on the need to have a cease-fire, a national dialogue, and a democratic opening.

Almarales said that these principles are shared by the Army of National Liberation and added that an alliance between the two movements has been agreed upon to defend the stances adopted.

After recalling President Betancur's meeting with the two M-19 leaders in Madrid, Almarales indicated: The president made a commitment with us to resume the dialogue here in Colombia. We have been awaiting the president's convocation. We are willing to hold a dialogue. We want to talk. We want to participate in the peace process. The president, however, has not made a single move to open the dialogue which he promised in Madrid.

Almarales added: It's a pity that the dialogue has been delayed because we think there is an atmosphere, a climate, and a feeling for peace in Colombia. This has to be realized by the forces that can reach a peace agreement in Colombia, and these forces are the government and the country's guerrilla and social forces. There is a climate ripe for dialogue. There is hope for peace. It seems to us that it is inconsistent, to say the least, not to hold a dialogue with the M-19.

FARC, M-19 GUERRILLAS ATTACK TOWN IN CAUCA

PA081523 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Apr 84

[By Alvaro Miguel Mina]

[Text] Cali -- Some 60 guerrillas of the 19 April Movement, M-19, and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, attacked and occupied the town of Argelia in Cauca Department for 4 hours this morning. The occupation resulted in a thwarted attack on the police post.

There is no official report yet on how many persons were killed in the clash.

The rebels arrived in Argelia in an intercity bus which they had hijacked.

HURTADO PRESS CONFERENCE ON ELECTION PROTESTS

PA111555 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 0130 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Press conference by President Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea, with journalists Nestor arboleda of CRE Radio Difusora del Ecuador; Alejandro Carrion of Quito EL COMERCIO; Alberto Sanchez, assistant director of Guayaquil EL TELEGRAFO, and Walter Espurier of Guayaquil EL UNIVERSO; individual speakers not identified; broadcast by Quito Channel 13 TV from the studios of the Sound and Images Television Production Company -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, the political sectors that were defeated on 29 January have filed several protests and lawsuits against the members of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal [TSE]. If they are accepted and followed up, they could seriously undermine the electoral process in the opinion of some leaders of the political center, the winners of the election. Your government prides itself in being the consolidator of democracy. To what extent is democracy really firm and to what extent are the fears of possible destabilization justifiable?

[Hurtado] Your question underlines the main political problem Ecuador is facing. The developments this week have created a very tense situation that could even provoke a confrontation between two vital functions of a democratic system: the Supreme Court and the TSE. After the first round of elections were concluded, many results were contested. However, one document containing all the objections to the electoral process -- I am referring to the Congressional commission report -- states that different kinds of errors were in effect committed, but that none constitutes electoral fraud, meaning an alteration of the results and of the will expressed by the people at the polls. The commission which reached this conclusion was made up of two parties of the National Reconstruction Front and one delegate of the Social Christian Party.

I believe that this report should be analyzed in depth so that our decisions will best consolidate the democratic system. However, I fear that we might create serious obstacles to realization of the second round of elections. In the event that developments worsen, we could well face a vacuum as a result of the lack of a president-elect. As the national secretary of information said as he opened this program, my term will end in 4 months. Four months is too short a time to begin a new electoral process, as is apparently suggested by some citizens.

[Question] Mr President, do your repeated remarks on the topic mean that democracy has not been duly consolidated?

[Hurtado] The fact that we held the first round of the elections and that we are approaching the second round shows that Ecuadoran democracy has matured a lot. I would say that some political forces in Ecuador have not matured sufficiently. They are not equal to the demands of the Ecuadoran political system and to the maturity the Ecuadoran people have expressed in various ways. Challenging the election results has been traditional in national politics. The practice has been to litigate the electoral results in the courts. When I participated in drafting the electoral law, I worked for -- and to a great extent obtained -- the elimination of all those causes of [words indistinct] the count in each polling place which did not refer to fundamental aspects that could detract from the validity of the electoral results.

I remembered how in my youth many candidacies won in the courts what they had lost at the ballot boxes. That traditional defect of Ecuadoran policy continues to be practiced. To a great extent this is why today (?some) are involved in an endless legal discussion, trying to convince the public that what the National Congress commission said was not fraud could possibly have been a fraud.

[Question] How can you [words indistinct] when at least a sector of the citizens greatly mistrust the TSE?

[Hurtado] Your question suggests the possibility of changing the current TSE. There are two ways to do this: One way would be to have the alternates take the place of the principal members of the TSE. I have been told that six of the eight alternates are members of the electoral front of one of the two presidential candidates. As a result, [words indistinct] the members of the TSE in the supposed case -- which I am not stating, I am just repeating what the opposition states -- that they belong to a political sector, we would be changing one for the other.

The other possibility is that a new TSE be appointed. This means a special session of Congress would have to be held. The Supreme Court would have to change its representative. I would have to do the same.

This process of change through either of these two alternatives requires time. This would probably force postponement of the runoff election. It could not be held on 6 May, but would have to be 1 or 2 months later. The new tribunal would want to examine the registration lists from top to bottom so that the charge made against the current tribunal could not be made against it. It could even propose changes in the electoral law. All of these are hypotheses but it is worthwhile that we bring them up. In this case we would be changing the rules of the game, rules which some political sectors considered to be sacrosanct and unchangeable when they thought they would win the elections. If the runoff is not held in May, I don't think it can be held on another date if the electoral law is not reformed. We would have to call a special session of Congress to establish a new date for the runoff. I want to argue that a procedure of this nature would only serve to further entangle an already snarled electoral process.

[Question] I would like to go back to the topic of politics. I am concerned about what you and the columnist of the newspaper EL COMERCIO were saying. You must have already confirmed in the government that political power is different from economic power. Very powerful economic interests are behind one of the two presidential candidates. Do you think that if the centrist candidate wins [words indistinct] democracy might be endangered by oligarchic arrogance? I would like to mention some remarks which perhaps you have not heard. These were threatening remarks by a man who in the past was a politician of [word indistinct] and who is now a personal representative of the rightist ticket in the TSE. According to him, it would not be difficult for a new 1944 [popular uprising that eventually brought Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra to power] to occur.

[Hurtado] Returning to the essential topic of your question, the only danger I see to interruption of the electoral process and destabilization of the democratic system is that the runoff not be held or that it be postponed beyond a reasonable period.

We must bear in mind that the count of the first round election for national deputies, president, and vice president took 2 months. If the second round is held on 6 May, the vote count will be finished on 6 July. If we postpone the second round, the counting will be completed in August. There is always the possibility of speeding up the count.

I state this to return to what seems to be the prevailing concern of you who are participating in this interview, that is, the possibility that the political events in recent days will prevent the runoff elections. I think that the most destabilizing action against the Ecuadoran political system at this time would be to not have a president elected at the appropriate time. My term ends on 10 August. For example, if the request filed by the Social Christian Party before the TSE is accepted -- I am not saying that it won't be accepted; I don't want someone saying that in this program I told the TSE what to do; this is just a hypothesis -- and the count in the first round is annulled, we would have to start from the beginning. Three months were needed between the call for the first round and the holding of the first round. Two months were needed for the count. Thirty days were needed for the call to the second round. We would not have a president-elect on 10 August 1984.

[Question] Could you continue in office a few more months?

[Hurtado] My constitutional mandate ends, extending the term, at 2400 on 10 August 1984.

[Question indistinct]

[Hurtado] According to the Constitution, what would occur in such a case is that the Congress would elect its president and he would become the Ecuadoran president. If we don't have a president of Congress on 10 August, the president of the Supreme Court would become Ecuadoran president. (?These ideas) should be legally discussed. This would provoke even more serious controversy than we have now, because we would be at the doors of the new presidential term [words indistinct].

That is why I would like to use your question to issue a call to all political sectors, government branches, and the news media that we face this crisis with the utmost calm and that we assume a truly republican attitude. In this difficult time for the nation, we should practice the patriotism that we express each day in our speeches and we should overcome all obstacles so that, as a popular saying goes, the bread won't be burned at the oven's door, and so that after we have done so much to reach the verge of renewing the democratic and constitutional regime established in the Constitution, we can achieve this with the inauguration of a new president of the Republic. I earnestly hope that the electoral, jurisdictional, and legislative bodies will find some solution to this very dangerous confrontation which emerged over the (?weekend).

SUPREME COURT POSTPONES ELECTION-RELATED RULING

PA110430 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The Supreme Court of Justice plenary tribunal has decided to postpone its ruling regarding the authorization for Dr Carlos Pozo Montesdeoca to initiate a trial against members of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal -- for alleged irregularities during the last electoral process -- until (Jorge Zavala Baquerizo's) public testimony is heard. (Zavala) will represent the Democratic Left and present the legal and juridical arguments related to this case.

The case is being reviewed at the Supreme Court of Justice, and its special meeting yesterday decided unanimously to wait until (Zavala Baquerizo) presents his case on Thursday at 1500 before continuing the court's review of this case.

The court also voted 12-2 in favor of issuing a press communique stating that Article 96 of the Constitution foresees that the juridical organizations are independent in the exercise of their functions and no authority may interfere in their affairs. Consequently, the communique adds, the court strongly rejects any type of threats against its moral and juridical integrity, and reiterates its irrevocable decision to act in strict compliance with the Constitution, the law, and the highest interests of the nation in each and every case presented for its review.

The Supreme Court of Justice started its Monday meeting at 1530 amidst an atmosphere of tension and with its installations heavily guarded by security forces; however, it did not issue a ruling regarding the possibility of prosecuting members of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, a topic which has caused great concern in political circles.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Left organized a march from El Ejido to the Justice Palace, demanding respect for the Supreme Electoral Tribunal and the process. The court members met with a delegation of the party, which requested that their statements be admitted in a public hearing on Thursday. Doctor Raul Tamayo, lawyer representing the Democratic Left, explained what steps had been taken in this regard.

PRESS SECRETARY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON NEW CABINET

PY111453 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: Frank Valcarcel, the press secretary of the presidency -- in a direct telephone link with Government House, will now read a communique on the cabinet crisis. Go ahead, Government House.

[Begin Valcarcel relay] Official communique: There will be four new ministers in the cabinet to be headed by Senator Sandro Mariategui, who will also be the new foreign minister.

Max Arias Schreiber has been named justice minister, and Alvaro Becerra Sotero will occupy the vacant post at the Industry, Tourism, and Integration Ministry. These two ministries had been headed by members of the Popular Christian Party [PPC]. Valentin Paniagua has been named education minister. The other members of the cabinet will remain in their posts.

Therefore, the following ministers are confirmed:

Interior	Luis Percovich Roca
Economy, Finance, and Commerce	Jose Benavides Munoz
Aeronautics	Lieutenant General Jose Zlatar
War	Division General Oscar Brush Noel
Navy	Vice Admiral Jorge Dubois
Public Health	Juan Franco Ponce
Agriculture	Juan Hurtado Miller
Labor	Joaquin Leguia Galves
Housing	Javier Velarde
Transport	Carlos Pestana
Energy and Mines	Juan Inchaustegui Vargas
Fisheries	Ismael Benavides

(Ignacio Basambrio Sender) will remain as the head of the National Planning Institute; Miguel Angel Alva Orlandi as head of the National System of Social Communication; and (Juan de Malalengotia) as head of the National Development Institute.

The government, on reporting these changes, wishes to express its heartfelt thanks to Fernando Schwalb, first vice president of the Republic, former president of the Council of Ministers, and former foreign minister, for his brilliant services in the performance of his demanding tasks. The government profoundly regrets that he is leaving the cabinet, but it is confident that it can still count on his continuing cooperation and his very faithful advice.

The government also extends its thanks to the PPC and the two distinguished ministers that have represented it in the cabinet -- Ernesto Alayza and Ivan Rivera -- who are leaving their posts a few months ahead of the deadline that was set in the agreement between the parties.

In approximately 4 years of cooperation the PPC has demonstrated its competence and patriotism, without withholding any effort, in consolidating the democratic government. Their leaving the cabinet does not alter the cordial cabinet relations with Popular Action and the government.

Finally, the government wishes to acknowledge the work of Patricio Ricketts, who with absolute dedication has held the post of education minister.

Lima, 10 April 1984, Press Secretariat of the Presidency [end relay]

Well, ladies and gentlemen, with this report and the communique that has been read directly from the Press Secretariat of the Presidency by Frank Valcarcel, the cabinet crisis has been definitively resolved. The only detail that is missing is the date on which the new cabinet will be sworn in.

Before continuing with the newscast, we rectify our announcement. Thanks to the kindness of Frank Valcarcel, we have been officially informed that the new ministers will be sworn in tomorrow [11 April] at noon at Government House.

POPULAR CHRISTIAN PARTY COMMUNIQUE ON CRISIS

PY111521 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] We have a news flash. The Popular Christian Party [PPC] has just released the document that was to have been announced tomorrow. The document refers to the cabinet crisis, and it confirms the decision that the party will not continue to participate in the government.

The PPC released the following communique a few minutes ago:

At the start to the constitutional government, the PPC accepted the invitation of the president to participate in the cabinet, and it then agreed to renew its participation, at the request of the president himself, until 28 July 1984.

The PPC has repeatedly reiterated that the strengthening and consolidating of the democratic system is very necessary for the country's institutions, and it has the satisfaction of having loyally contributed to putting the government in a position to conclude the mandate that the majority of the people gave it.

The PPC has been in an exceptional position to witness the circumstances that the Popular Action [AP] government has had to face while exercising power and, without refusing its cooperation, the PPC has voiced its different ideas when circumstances so demanded, with certain aspects of the government's policies.

The crisis that has been caused by the resignation of the president of the Council of Ministers constitutionally demands the resignation of all members of the cabinet, including the PPC ministers.

The president has requested that the PPC participate in the new cabinet, but the PPC considers that the country needs a stable and coherent cabinet until the constitutional period concludes.

The participation of the PPC in the government until 28 July would only have caused an unnecessary cabinet crisis on that date. Therefore, the PPC, on being informed of the resignation of the justice and the industry, tourism, and integration ministers, has decided not to participate in the new cabinet.

National Executive Committee of the PPC

MEDICAL, DRIVERS FEDERATIONS END STRIKES

Physicians Suspend Strike

PY110030 Paris AFP in Spanish 1606 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Lima, 10 Apr (AFP) -- Physicians at hospitals in Peru suspended very early this morning the strike they have been holding since last Tuesday, while the Drivers Federation entered the 2d day of an indefinite strike.

President of the Peruvian Medical Federation Hugo Diaz reported that the strike was suspended for 30 days through the efforts of the good offices of Attorney General Miguel Cavero, who promised to act as a mediator with the Public Health Ministry.

The Medical Federation, which is demanding compliance with salary readjustment pacts, rejected the 85-100 percent the government had offered in exchange for an end to the strike, which was being observed by the suspension of emergency services.

As for the strike by the Drivers Federation, which claims a membership of 30,000, it is intended to freeze the price of gasoline for public transportation vehicles at the current level of nearly 3,000 pesos ($1.25) per gallon. This price level was reached through monthly increases since January when gasoline sold at 2,430 pesos per gallon.

Despite the fact that the state transport enterprise and other private buslines pressed all their units into service, the strike continues causing difficulties for workers in Lima and Callao where elementary and high school students returned to classes after a day off as ordered by the government.

In the interior today, just like yesterday, transportation service was scarce in Arequipa (south), Trujillo (north), Huancayo (central), and Cusco (southeast) where the strike will end tonight. Transportation in other cities is almost normal.

Transport Strike Termed Failure

PY101407 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0430 GMT 10 Apr 84

[From the "Telediario" program]

[Excerpt] With decided public spiritedness and an awareness of their task, the country's labor force today rejected the partial stoppage carried out by the bus drivers, headed by businessman (Hernan Chan). The labor force used every type of transportation to get to work places.

The relative lack of buses, which is due to the strike that has been called by an illegal faction of the Drivers Federation, did not stop the workers from carrying out their role in the country's development, although some workers did take advantage of the 2-hour period of tolerance that was ordered by the Labor Ministry.

During the early morning hours, it was noted in Lima that there was a certain lack of public transport. However, this was not due to the drivers supporting the strike, but to unruly groups acting under the orders of (Chan), which blockaded important avenues in a desperate attempt to gain notoriety in view of the evident failure of the stoppage.

The defeat of (Chan's) leadership was such that the mayor of Lima himself, Alfonso Barrantes, who is used to supporting every type of stoppage and strike, has admitted the failure of the strike. He has even suggested talks with the authorities.

In order to ensure normal activities, there are more than 4,000 policemen patrolling the city. They have arrested approximately 60 unruly bus drivers for attempting to disturb the peace.

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca has reported on the scope of the strike in Lima and its provinces, indicating that the strike had a fairly significant success in Huancayo, Iquitos, and Trujillo.

Transport Strike Lifted

PY111931 Paris AFP in Spanish 1714 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Lima, 11 Apr (AFP) -- At dawn today the general indefinite strike started on Monday by the powerful Drivers Federation, demanding the freezing of fuel prices for the public transport sector, was lifted.

The federation, which claims a membership of 300,000 decided to lift the strike, as the physicians did yesterday, because congressman of several parties promised to vote for the law to freeze fuel prices.

As the decisions to suspend the strike was only disclosed at dawn today, transport in Lima today was still scarce and the strike still continued in other cities of the interior. It went unnoticed in other cities.

18 PEASANTS KILLED BY TERRORISTS IN AYACUCHO

PY101940 Paris A'P in Spanish 1554 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Lima, 10 Apr (AFP) -- Police sources have reported that community officials have informed the Ayacucho judge that a few days ago uniformed terrorists killed about 18 peasants, among them 6 children. The incident took place in Ocros, a town located in the Da La Mar Province in Ayacucho Deparmtent.

The five peasants reporting the incident, whose names were published by a Lima newspaper, stated that on 2 February 18 persons were arrested and taken to the nearby towns of Pachacc and Muyocc, located in the Ocros District.

According to the report submitted to Judge Benjamin Madueno, after a search was instituted, relatives and members of the community found the remains of the 18 peasants at the bottom of a gorge on 5 February. The report adds that the bodies showed signs of having been tortured and that they were killed with gunshots. They noted that relatives buried the dead prior to the intervention of the authorities.

Moreover, reports that have yet to be officially confirmed state that about 35 peasants and subversives were killed last Saturday in a clash with antisubversive forces near the town of Sincilla and Sachapite, located in the Huancavelica Department 52 km southeast of Lima. There are no reports of casualties among the forces of order.

BRIEFS

OIL DEPOSIT DISCOVERED -- Lima, 23 Mar (AFP) -- The Pervuian enterprise PETRO INCA announced today in Lima the discovery of an oil deposit in Loreta Department, located in the northeastern part of the Amazon region. The well produces 600 barrels daily of high-quality oil. Peruvian oil production currently totals approximately 200,000 barrels daily. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1707 GMT 23 Mar 84 PY]

BELIZE

POLICE KILL ALLEGED HONDURAN DRUG TRAFFICKERS

PA120402 Paris AFP in Spanish 0240 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Belize City, 11 Apr (AFP) -- Two Hondurans were killed and another seriously wounded in a clash with Belizean police when they investigated a marihuana trafficking operation in the northern part of the country, a local government radio station reported today. The police, who described the incident as a skirmish in a mountainous region, said that a patrol of the Belizean Defense Force repelled an armed attack as it approached a marihuana plantation that the three Hondurans operated. The attack took place in the Orange Walk district, in an area known as Honey Camp Lagoon.

The dead Hondurans were identified as Jose Mario Ortiz Bonilla, 19, and Guillermo Herman Maldonado, 24. The wounded man was identified as Valentin Bonilla, 24, who was admitted to the municipal hospital in Orange Walk with leg wounds. According to the official report, when the patrol tried to arrest them, the men jumped on a lieutenant and tried to disarm him. One of the policemen who came to the aid of the lieutenant opened fire on two of the Hondurans, killing them on the spot.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS AFTER COLOMBIAN TRIP

PA110341 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez last night returned to Costa Rica following a 3-day trip to Colombia to carry out a number of meetings with that country's government. According to Foreign Ministry sources, Gutierrez met with Colombian Government authorities and returned home satisfied with the results of his efforts. He will report to the country on these results today. The foreign minister was welcomed by the Colombian president and by Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda, with whom he discussed Central American problems, the Contadora Group's efforts, and various aspects of bilateral relations between Costa Rica and Colombia.

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA TO RESUME DUTIES

PA120408 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0328 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 11 Apr (LATIN-REUTER)--The Costa Rican Government today announced that its ambassador to Nicaragua will be returning to his diplomatic duties in Nicaragua. A communique released by the presidency states that President Luis Alberto Monge is satisfied with the letter he received from Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in which he said that his government has faith in Costa Rica's declared political neutrality in the Central American conflicts.

The Costa Rican ambassador was recalled to San Jose last month after it was learned that Nicaraguan soldiers had fired on members of the Costa Rican Rural Guard in the border area of Penas Blancas. Ortega's letter also said that the United States wants to create tension between the two nations with its support to the anti-Sandinist rebels who are carrying out their activities near the border between the two countries, the communique added.

PVP EXPELS MANUEL MORA VALVERDE FROM LEADERSHIP

PA102328 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2233 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] San Jose, 9 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- A new generation of communists has assumed Popular Vanguard Party, PVP, leadership following the expulsion of Manuel Mora Valverde, the party's founder, whom they accuse of being an "opportunist." With last Sunday's general assembly, attended by a majority of national delegates, and the expulsion of Mora Valverde from the party's Political Committee, a conflict that began at the end of 1983 and that has divided the party has ended.

During Mora Valverde's visit to Cuba last November a group of party members, who did not approve of the way he was running the Communist Party, carried out a political coup, and Mora Valverde was replaced as the party's leader. Manuel Mora Valverde founded the Communist Party in 1931. It is the second oldest communist party in Latin America, and for 52 years Mora Valverde was the party's indisputable leader and secretary general.

In the first attempt to oust Mora Valverde from the party's leadership his adversaries held a congress to amend the party's bylaws, creating the post of president. Mora Valverde was elected president, and Humberto Vargas Carbonel replaced him as secretary general. When he returned from Cuba, Mora Valverde said "there was a plot to seize the party's leadership from me and change the party's line."

The conflict in the party between Mora Valverde and his adversaries, led by Vargas Carbonel, leftist deputy Arnoldo Ferreto, and other leaders, lasted for approximately 4 months. During this time several political meetings were held. Finally, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal ruled that irregularities had been committed on both sides which invalidated what had been done. In view of this, the new leaders held a national assembly, according to the law.

At the meeting's opening, Deputy Ferreto said: "We want to put things in order, legally, to prevent new attempts to seize the party's leadership." At the end of the meeting, Humberto Vargas Carbonel was elected president of the party's Political Committee, Arnoldo Ferreto was elected secretary, and Francisco Gamboa treasurer.

Manuel Mora Valverde and his brother Eduardo were dismissed from the party's leadership "and were unanimously criticized by the delegates of the assembly for their divisionist activities." Vargas Carbonel accused the Mora Valverde brothers of being "opportunists" who "used lies and slander to try to seize the Communist Party's leadership." Political circles have commented on the possibility that those who were expelled will appeal to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, and if this fails they will be forced to form another leftist party in order to participate in politics, which would further divide the party's forces.

EL SALVADOR

ARENA'S D'AUBUISSON CALLS FOR UNITY IN RUNOFF

PA110221 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Roberto D'Aubuisson has said that the results of 25 March are fortunate for the country as two great systems, two great schemes, are preparing to go to a second round: the nationalists represented in our party, ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance], and the PDC [Christian Democratic Party].

The majority of the Salvadoran people again said no to communism and the FMLN, as both are intimately linked, D'Aubuisson said, adding: We shall go forward to gain our objectives and goals.

In a television appearance, D'Aubuisson was more moderate when referring to the PDC and said: With ARENA leading the way, we will all be united in a future government of patriotic unity. All of you brother colleagues of the PCN [National Conciliation Party], PAISA [Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party], PPS [Salvadoran Popular Party], MERECEN [Stable Centrist Republican Movement], and AD [Democratic Action] now or never will save our country and become an example to the world of how to defeat communist internationalism, which has tried to subdue us.

ARENA and nationalist colleagues: 15 days have passed since the elections, and we have heard many rumors born in the minds of the PDC, D'Aubuisson said. Among other things, he confirmed that D'Aubuisson and Hugo Barrera will be present in the second round. He said: Our party, aware of its mission and the civic-political struggle we are confronting, with yours truly and Hugo Barrera at the forefront, will go forward. We have talked with friendly parties to organize patriotic unity and compose a future government meeting the requirements of all those who cast a vote for peace and work, on behalf of El Salvador and against totalitarian and communist schemes, in efforts to join forces. We hope to succeed.

Referring to a possible cut in aid, he said: Even after 25 March, the aid received by El Salvador has been greater than that received by the PDC junta. He expressed confidence that the U.S. Government would provide aid. Speaking about the future government of patriotic unity, he said: The patriotic unity I have mentioned is our own force, and we must now, more than ever, consolidate it and, in turn, consolidate the government of patriotic unity. The majority of the Salvadoran people voted against such international positions, D'Aubuisson said.

In conclusion, he said that now that the 6 May elections are near, we reiterate that decision, with the ARENA banner in front, mutually supporting each other in patriotic unity. Under these circumstances, ARENA represents the will of the Salvadoran majority.

ARMY: 8 FMLN REBELS KILLED IN TENANCINGO ACTION

PA110355 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Attention, this is a news dispatch directly from the Press Committee of the Armed Forces, COPREFA. Eight FMLN terrorists were killed in Tenancingo yesterday, at El Caballito Hill in Cuscatlan Department, when troops of the rapid action Atlacatl Battalion trapped several terrorist columns operating in the area. In the ensuing battle, eight extremists were killed and several were wounded. They were evacuated by their companeros. The Army reported no casualties in this action. This was a direct report from the COPREFA of El Salvador.

FARABUNDO MARTI: ARMY KILLED 23 PEASANTS

PA111929 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Attention, Salvadoran people. Attention, humanitarian and human rights organizations. Two important U.S. organizations that defend human rights have condemned the Salvadoran Air Force for indiscriminately bombing refugees. Our people's protests are being heard throughout the world. The dictatorship's air force is attacking the civilian population with the weapons of old Ronald Reagan.

[Passage indistinct] is helping the criminals carry out the slaughter of our people. Twenty-two peasants who had taken refuge from the criminal troops of the Atlacatl Battalion were discovered by the enemy in El Roble canton in the jurisdiction of Suchitoto, Cuscatlan Department. Another peasant was killed in El Corozal in the same jurisdiction. These peasants, including children, women, and elderly people, were captured and brutally beaten as only the criminals of the dictatorship's army can. A peasant was tortured and brutally murdered in El Corozal after being captured by the Atlacatl Battalion troops. This brings to 23 the number of peasants killed.

We alert the human rights organizations. Last year, the Atlacatl Battalion, using Gringo tactics and U.S.-supplied weapons, killed more than 150 people in [name indistinct], San Nicolas, and La Escopeta. The Atlacatl was commanded by butcher Domingo Monterrosa. [passage indistinct]

VENCEREMOS: FMLN REJECTS 'NEW ELECTORAL FARCE'

PA111818 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] [Words indistinct] to the dictatorship, your vote is worthless. They are only the political facade to permit Reagan to supply more funds to massacre the people. Salvadorans, what is the use of voting? The results are being negotiated in the U.S. Embassy between the two candidates of oppression, and in the garrisons the ballots are being marked and the electoral records are being falsified.

What is the use of voting? The electoral farce will not resolve the people's problems. It will not change the miserable living conditions of the workers, peasants, and teachers. The wages and the high cost of living will not improve. None of the dictatorship's candidates will bring work, health, or education.

What is the use of voting if the choice is D'Aubuisson or Duarte? One is a hired criminal of the oligarchy. Duarte is a Judas who has sold out to the Gringos. The two have ruled the country. They have controlled the ministries and government institutions and what have they done to improve our living conditions? Nothing. They have been interested in using power to enrich themselves, so why vote?

Salvadorans, the popular alternative is the fight against your oppressors. That is why all the electoral farces that they try to carry out in a country at war, where they have lost control over large areas, will fail. On 25 March, the puppet army could not guarantee for the Gringos that the election would be held in 90 of the country's 261 municipalities because of the advance of the popular struggle, a struggle that will not give respite to the oppressors, a struggle that will not stop for a single instant because that is the decision of the Salvadoran people. As long as there is a popular war, all electoral farces will fail.

The second round of the electoral farce began with a meeting between Duarte and D'Aubuisson in the U.S. Embassy. An electoral farce has begun in the Gringos' house. The Gringos will decide its results. For the people, these elections are worthless because the respect of their legitimate will is not at stake and because democracy is not built with fraudulently stuffed ballot boxes. Democracy is respect and defense of the people's interests. That is why for the Salvadorans, the beginning of the second round is only a cheap circus, the result of U.S. intervention.

We have said that these elections will give Ronald Reagan arguments to obtain more weapons, planes, and bombs for his puppet army in El Salvador. This has been confirmed. The electoral results were not yet in when Reagan was already begging the U.S. Congress to urgently approve more military loans and more bombs to destroy our towns and to kill our people. Reagan needs to save the dictatorship and that is why he needs to disguise it as a democracy. That is the purpose of the elections. But who is Ronald Reagan deceiving? Who is he deceiving with his poorly conducted fraud? Who is Reagan deceiving with the electoral chaos on 25 March? Who is Reagan deceiving with the ballots which were marked in the garrisons and which correspond to towns where the puppet army could not guarantee holding the elections? Who are they deceiving with the results that come from computers programmed by the Gringos?

Ronald Reagan is now getting ready for the second round. The first thing that he will probably do is to send more millions in weapons. Then, as he has already announced, he will bring his soldiers, ships, and planes to carry out military maneuvers in Honduras, on our borders. In other words, to vote in Gringo-organized elections is like voting with a rifle aimed at your head and with a ballot already marked by the Gringos.

The second electoral farce will be held amid the strikes of thousands of Salvadoran workers. These strikes are the clear political expression of people who don't believe in the dictatorship's elections because they are not a solution to their problems. They are just the opposite. The farce seeks to force into power one of two despicable enemies of the Salvadoran workers: D'Aubuisson, a criminal at the service of the oligarchs; Duarte, a power-mad demagogue, a Judas to his own people who has sold out to the coins of U.S. intervention. D'Aubuisson, slaughterer of workers, peasants, teachers, and students; Duarte, responsible for freezing wages, the accomplice of the massacres committed by [Lieutenant Colonel] Domingo Monterrosa. Duarte, the enemy of the Salvadoran working class. Can these candidates be an alternative for our people?

The electoral farce is part of a war plan promoted by the North Americans. They are trying to use the elections to enable themselves to give more weapons and millions to the Salvadoran dictatorhsip. In the face of a military plan against the Salvadoran people, the FMLN cannot remain indifferent. In the face of a military plan against our people, we will not sit back and do nothing. The electoral farce is the political mask for the invasion of our fatherland by U.S. soldiers. In an alleged defense of the democracy that Duarte and D'Aubuisson would head, Ronald Reagan will bring his soldiers, ships, and planes to El Salvador. That is why our armed people cannot remain indifferent to a military plan that signifies the extension of the war and more bloodshed and grief for the Salvadorans. In the face of Reagan's military plans, the FMLN will not sit back and do nothing. With its right as our people's vanguard, we will know how to defend our sovereignty and independence. That is why we will intensify the popular combat before, during, and after this new electoral farce. Reagan's interventionist plans will be maintained before, during, and after the electoral farce. That is why our people and the FMLN are prepared to defeat imperialism's aggressive plans before, during, and after the electoral farce.

GUATEMALA

ARMY CLASHES WITH REBELS IN CHIMALTENANGO

PA110402 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The Army today reported that subversives were killed in two clashes in Chimaltenango Department yesterday, Sunday.

One of these clashes took place in Acatenango municipality, where a military patrol clashed with an extremist group, inflicting five casualties on the extremists and seizing their rifles. Meanwhile, in Parramos a subversive group tried to ambush a Civil Affairs and Local Development Unit of the local military zone. The subversives exploded three Claymore mines, but the attempt failed because of an error in calculation, according to Army reports. According to the official source, the soldiers counterattacked, killing three subversives and seizing two Claymore mines, one pistol, and one carbine.

HONDURAS

CHANGES CONTINUE IN ARMED FORCES COMMAND

PA112128 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Apr 84 p 2

[By Jose Danilo Izaguirre]

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Changes in the Armed Forces were still taking place yesterday. Colonel Manuel Enrique Suarez Benavides was removed as director general of Population and Immigration Policy and appointed Armed Forces general auditor. Col Suarez Benavides' vacancy will be filled by Colonel Miguel Flores Euceda, according to high-level orders issued during the current reorganization of the top echelon of the Armed Forces, now led by General Walter Lopez Reyes. Suarez Benavides had been in the post for many years.

Colonel Cardona Mancia, commander of the 4th Infantry Battalion, located in La Ceiba, will be appointed director of Armed Forces personnel, replacing Colonel Marco Tulio Rivera, who has been appointed director of Air Force personnel. It is well known that General Walter Lopez Reyes was appointed commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, and since Rivera is one of Lopez Reyes' trusted men and has the necessary experience as a military officer, he was chosen for the post.

GEN ALVAREZ REPORTEDLY SENDS LETTER TO CONGRESS

PA112308 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The word of the president of the National Congress might be held in doubt if the statement made by Deputy (Cervelio Hernandez) about the letter sent by General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez to the National Congress is true. As may be recalled, the president of the Congress recently said that if Alvarez Martinez' letter arrived in the Secretariat of the Congress, he would take the appropriate action. That statement implicitly denied that any such letter had been received in the Secretariat.

The letter was reportedly addressed to the president of the Congress, and that is why Deputy (Cervelio Hernandez) delivered it to him personally. Deputy (Hernandez) said that the letter was sent to him from Miami, and that he served as a courier. Some observers had pointed out that it was suspicious that while all of the parliamentarians held photocopies of the notorious letter, Efrain Bu Giron, president of the Congress, said that there was no such letter in the Secretariat. Deputy (Hernandez') statement confirms that Gen Alvarez' letter must have been in the Secretariat of the Congress. Andres Torres interviewed Deputy (Hernandez) on the issue.

[Begin recording] [Torres] Deputy (Cervelio Hernandez) personally delivered Gen Alvarez' letter to Efrain Bu Giron Deputy (Cervelio Hernandez) confirmed this when we interviewed him.

[(Hernandez)] Andres, I took General Alvarez' original letter to Bu Giron yesterday afternoon, and gave copies to all the deputies. I do not know why he has not filed it.

[Torres] When did you receive Alvarez' letter?

[(Hernandez)] The day before yesterday. It has a San Jose 2 April postmark.

[Torres] What did you expect would happen after you delivered the letter to the Congress?

[(Hernandez)] Only that Alvarez' constitutional rights would be respected because the people appointed these men to defend the Constitution. According to what Alvarez says, the Constitution has been violated in an unacceptable way.

[Torres] Does that mean that as a Nationalist deputy you will ask the Congress to file the letter and to restore Alvarez' rights?

[(Hernandez)] I will at least ask the chamber to give its opinion. [end recording]

SALVADORAN EMBASSY REPORTEDLY HIT IN BOMB ATTACK

PA111554 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Report by Julio Armando Valdes]

[Excerpts] Voz de Honduras' press room was informed last night of the explosion of a high-powered bomb at the Salvadoran Embassy. We went to the site of the events immediately in order to report the following to our national and international listeners. One of the persons who witnessed the bomb explosion said:

[Begin recording] [First speaker] (?What we heard out here was) the screeching of tires speeding away and then there was the explosion, which caught some five of us who were on the lower floor, (?which received) the impact on part of the concrete of the first window down there.

[Valdes] [Word indistinct] didn't you see the vehicle?

[First speaker] No. We did not exactly see it. Now, what people say is that it was a yellow vehicle [words indistinct] but I cannot say for sure.

[Valdes] What was the type or make of the vehicle?

[First speaker] I actually cannot say.

[Valdes] Could you identify the person?

[First speaker] He ran in that direction. The car was waiting for him further around the corner. It was only one person and the car was behind waiting for him. [end recording]

A member of the Honduran Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] was at the embassy at the exact moment, and we asked him if there had been any damage to the building.

[Begin recording] [Second speaker] I don't think that (?will happen). I think this matter is mostly [related to] the Salvadoran problem. We think so.

[Valdes] As for physical damage or personal injury, has anything of this nature happened here?

[Second speaker] [Words indistinct] part of the walls. That is all.

[Valdes] Have you any report of human casualties at the embassy?

[Second speaker] Actually, the only thing we know is that it was empty. (?Not even) the guard was there. We have been asking ourselves why the guard was not there, because he is always around here. [end recording]

The Salvadoran Embassy is near the building, or PDCH headquarters. Alfredo Landaverde was there at that time and this is his opinion.

[Begin Landaverde recording in progress] ...the party and the population at large. I hope that these events will not continue but that they are only one incident, or probably an aspect within the Central American conflict [words indistinct], having to do more with propaganda than with acts that might bring tragedy and mourning to the Honduran people. Therefore, I hope that acts of this type will not continue. I regard them as very delicate because they may harm the climate of optimism prevailing in Honduras, which has arisen after the reorganization of the Armed Forces. These acts of provocation may produce a division within the Armed Forces and a hardening and a drastic attitude on the part of the Armed Forces. Therefore, I think that these acts of provocation bring more negative than positive things. [end recording]

We will now hear the official version from Major Trejo, representing the military:

[Begin recording] [Trejo] It was a high-powered bomb.

[Valdes] Any personal injuries?

[Trejo] No. None, only the physical damage to the building that you were able to see for yourself.

[Valdes] What has the ambassador said?

[Trejo] Well, he is not here right now. The only one who is there is the secretary [word indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Trejo] Frankly, I don't know. We are investigating. [end recording]

Another bomb expert told us the following:

[Begin recording] [Third speaker] [Words indistinct] a high explosive power, because of the damages that were caused. However, it was not placed in any way. It was hurled at the building.

[Valdes] [Words indistinct] any person arrived at the place, or passed in a car and threw it?

[Third speaker] He possibly passed by in a vehicle and threw it.

[Valdes] Were there any personal injuries?

[Third speaker] No. Not at all. [end recording]

Finally, the military attache of the Salvadoran Embassy, whose name we are omitting, or who declined to give us his name, said the following about the bombing:

[Begin recording] [Fourth speaker] I think that this was done by people who cannot express themselves in any other way. Thank God the damage was slight.

[Valdes] Before this, did you receive any telephone threats?

[Fourth speaker] No. There has been no threat.

[Valdes] During the course of this week, or previously?

[Fourth speaker] No prior development in this regard.

[Valdes] Can you give us an estimate of the damage?

[Fourth speaker] I cannot acutally estimate it. I am not familiar with these assessments here in Honduras, but perhaps some 30,000 lempiras [words indistinct] this lower part was destroyed and also all of the [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Fourth speaker] Normally, members of the FUSEP [Public Security Forces] are here, member of the FUSEP on guard out here where we are.

[Valdes] And there has been nobody, let's say, [words indistinct].

[Fourth speaker] I suppose not, because I have not learned about it. [passage indistinct]

[Valdes] Do you wish to report anything to the Honduran people?

[Fourth speaker] Well, only that we regret this development and hope that problems in Honduras will not grow worse because they have begun with the bombs. It began this way in our country, and we pray to God that there will not be bigger problems here. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

SERGIO RAMIREZ CANCELS PLANNED TRIP TO U.S.

PA111426 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government, has canceled a trip to the United States because of unacceptable restrictions placed by the U.S. Embassy. The U.S. Embassy had limited the visa to allow Ramirez to visit only one U.S. state. Ramirez Mercado had planned to visit at least 12 U.S. universities in New York, Boston, Washington, Kansas City, Los Angeles, and San Francisco during a tour that was to last 2 weeks. The U.S. Embassy restrictions are unacceptable to the Nicaraguan Government and are in contrast to the Nicaraguan Government's position of receiving without hindrance all U.S. officials and diplomats.

U.S. Visa Action Criticized

PA120418 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Communique issued by the General Directorate of Information and Press of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; date and place not given]

[Text] The General Directorate of Information and Press of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction reports to the Nicaraguan people and to world public opinion:

The U.S. Government has refused to allow Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, to conduct a tour through several U.S. states. Dr Ramirez Mercado had received repeated invitations from the most prestigious universities of the United States to present Nicaragua's foreign policy and its views on bilateral relations with the United States. At the same time, unions of intellectuals and artists as well as leaders of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives had extended similar invitations to Dr Ramirez to hold meetings and lectures that would take place within an intense and busy 2-week schedule that had been prepared. The U.S. Government has unreasonably responded by attempting to grant a visa that restricted Dr Ramirez' visit only to the State of Kansas and only for a few days, which in effect constitutes a hindrance to the visit, which has now been canceled.

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction wishes to express its repudiation of this procedure, which contrasts with the generosity with which the Nicaraguan Government is continuing to welcome numerous official U.S. delegations, as well as those made up of senators and congressmen and by representatives of many other sectors of U.S. society. It also wishes to express its repudiation of this policy that in the past has also denied visas to Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, minister of the interior, and to Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council.

JUSTICE DERIDES U.S. POSITION ON THE HAGUE

PA111835 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Supreme Court Justice Alvaro Ramirez Gonzalez, referring to the U.S. Government announcement that the International Court of Justice [ICJ] at The Hague has no jurisdiction to hear Nicaragua's charges against the Reagan government for mining its ports, said that the U.S. Administration's policy is wrong and absurd.

Justice Ramirez noted that the U.S. Government believes that it can say at any given moment that it will no longer be under the ICJ, as if this were a game. Justice Ramirez said that the ICJ was created with the approval of the United States, and therefore the U.S. Government cannot simply say that it will not recognize that court's jurisdiction. The ICJ has the jurisdiction to hear Nicaragua's charges against the United States for mining Nicaraguan ports, the Supreme Court Justice said.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CANADA'S MACEACHEN

Meets With Carlos Nunez

PA111856 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] State Council President Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez this morning met with Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan MacEachen. Following his meeting with Commander Nunez, MacEachen met with members of COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise], of the Ramiro Sacasa Democratic Coordinating Board, and with LA PRENSA's board of directors. MacEachen, who will be in Nicaragua until tomorrow, is meeting at this moment with Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Government Junta, at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center. MacEachen arrived in Nicaragua last Sunday after visiting colombia and Costa Rica as part of a Central American tour.

Received by Daniel Ortega

PA111441 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, held an important meeting last night with Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan MacEachen. The two discussed the situation of conflict in Central America as a result of the U.S. aggression on Nicaragua. At the conclusion of the meeting, Commander Ortega said that they held broad and sincere talks during which he had presented Nicaragua's position on the Central American crisis and discussed the increasing confrontations that could explode at any moment with a U.S. military intervention.

Ortega said that this meeting has given Nicaraguans the opportunity to acknowledge the great effort that the Canadian Government is making on behalf of the Central American people and to realize the meaning of bilateral relations between Nicaragua and Canada. At the conclusion of his meeting with the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center, Commander Ortega held a brief news conference during which he discussed various foreign policy aspects and the aggression on Nicaragua.

Ortega was asked about the differences between the foreign policies of the United States and Canada. He answered:

[Begin Ortega recording] While the policy of the current U.S. Administration is to sow destruction in Central America and to destroy Nicaragua, the Canadian policy has been quite the opposite: to build. These are two completely different policies. [end recording]

Ortega was also asked about the international reaction to the CIA mining of Nicaraguan ports. Commander Ortega said:

[Begin Ortega recording] U.S. political, congressional and Senate leaders have spoken against this policy. It is important to point out how strongly these U.S. leaders are speaking against the aggressive policy of the U.S. Administration. There have been many protests because of the mining of the ports.

We believe that the problem is not only the general issue of mining of the ports, but that the mining of the ports is only a part of the chain of aggression against Nicaragua and that the final objective is to launch a direct military intervention. So we cannot say what the last word on this will be until there is a general U.S. policy change toward Central America. [end recording]

Regarding the effects of the mining of ports on Nicaragua, the Sandinist leader said:

[Begin recording] This has had a direct impact because the mines have damaged ships that were bringing goods to Nicaragua. The mining also has scared away some ships, and these ships have had to unload at other ports, and [words indistinct] refused to come to Nicaragua. These are some of the effects. We cannot yet say that traffic to Nicaragua has ended but it is being seriously threatened because of the mining of the ports. Ships are continuing to come to Nicaragua. This continuity has not stopped, but it has been affected. This situation has had economic effects. [end recording]

Talks With Opposition, Church

FL110306 Montreal International Service in English 0100 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Canada's Minister for External Affairs Allan MacEachen met today with government opposition and church leaders in Managua, Nicaragua. He has been discussing bilateral relations and efforts by the Contadora Group to negotiate peace in Central America. Mr MacEachen leaves Nicaragua tomorrow for Honduras, his fourth stop on a 10-day tour of the region. He has already been to Colombia and Costa Rica.

Condemns Mining of Ports

PA112119 Paris AFP in Spanish 2049 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Managua, 11 Apr (AFP) -- Allan J. MacEachen, the deputy prime minister and secretary of state for external affairs of Canada, today reiterated in Managua his government's condemnation of the mining of Nicaraguan ports but dismissed the possibility that Canada might take part in an operation to rid the areas of explosives. "I do not foresee that Canada will take part in this sort of activity," MacEachen said before leaving for Honduras this morning after a 3-day visit to Nicaragua.

The foreign secretary said that Canada has always opposed the militarization of Central America and "has frequently voiced its opposition to intervention by third countries in the area." MacEachen said the foreign nations that are involved in the Central American conflict "should end their presence" in the isthmus to pave the way for peaceful resolutions to the conflict. In regard to the mining of the Nicaraguan ports, MacEachen also said that it only serves to intensify the tensions in the area.

Departs Managua

PA120145 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The mining of Nicaraguan ports does not help create the proper conditions for elections in Nicaragua, said Allan J. MacEachen Canadian deputy prime minister and secretary of state for external affairs, who came to this country on a 3-day official visit. MacEachen, before returning to Canada, reiterated that his government had expressed its concern over the mining of Nicaraguan ports, which he considered a dangerous development that exacerbates tensions in the area.

He added that Canada has always opposed the militarization of the area and has voiced its concern over U.S. intervention in the Central American region.

MacEachen was accompanied to the airport by Acting Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco, Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga, and other Foreign Ministry officials. At a news conference prior to his return to Canada, MacEachen said that his meetings with Nicaraguan officials broached important measures that could help reduce the tensions in the Central American area.

COMMENTS ON MINING OF PORTS, EFFECT ON SHIPPING

Port Enterprise: Activity Normal

PA111835 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Commercial port activities have continued at a normal pace, because the revolutionary government is doing everything possible to guarantee traffic flow despite the mining of three of the main ports through which 80 percent of imports and exports must be channeled.

The National Port Enterprise, ENP, evaluated the commercial situation at the three ports resulting from the mining of waters off the Nicaraguan coasts by CIA specialists in February. According to the ENP, 25 ships of various flags arrived at Port of Corinto in March to load and unload cargo of a total of 33 vessels that had been scheduled to arrive that month.

UN Official: Supplies Affected

PA111748 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] (Oloff Van Husen), representative of FAO [UN Food and Agriculture Organization] in Nicaragua, yesterday told Radio Sandino that the food production program in Nicaragua is being adversely affected by the attacks of the counterrevolution. It is not easy to produce when armed attacks are taking place, he said. The FAO official also said that the procurement of supplies could be affected. He was referring to the effect of the mining of Nicaragua's ports. The FAO representative said that the roads are essential to marketing agricultural products. However, delays occur when the peasants are attacked, he noted.

TANA To Condemn Mining

PA111639 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Guillermo Toriello, president of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, yesterday announced that the 30 chapters of TANA will carry out joint activities in all countries of the Americas to denounce and condemn the mining of Nicaragua's ports.

Toriello said that the CIA mining of Nicaragua's ports does not permit the arrival of food and medicine. He said that the CIA wants to condemn Nicaragua to hunger and misery. The president of TANA said he trusts that the U.S. people will try to put a straitjacket on Mr Ronald Reagan and to stop the criminal policy that he is implementing as the representative of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

WORKERS INVITE CONTADORA GROUP TO LABOR MEETING

PA112012 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The Nicarguan Labor Coordination Organization [CSN] has invited the Contadora Group foreign ministers to visit Nicaragua to participate in the international labor union meeting for peace to take place 24-27 April in Managua. The Nicaraguan workers see the Contadora Group as a hope for peace in Central America and do not dismiss the possibility of meeting with all organizations at the international level in order to achieve their goals, the CSN has stated. The CSN told the diplomatic representatives of the Contadora Group countries that the workers are the main victims of the undeclared war that the United States has unleashed against Nicaragua.

CARLOS NUNEZ COMMENTS ON ELECTORAL REVISIONS

PA112033 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council, commented on important matters of national interest:

[Begin Nunez recording] First of all, it will be necessary to revise the Penal Code in order to correct, I would say, some of the regulations having to do with the electoral process. Another aspect has to do with the law on communications media, for which a draft bill is almost ready. The constitution is another aspect. Political parties have recommended that the Constitution be revised during the fifth legislative meeting in order to eliminate the unnecessary articles and perfect others. No further changes will be made in the next 2 years until a new constitution is drafted. Finally, another recommendation of the political parties that we endorsed was to have the draft bill on the general statutes for the future assembly ready so that they could be approved during the first sessions.

Nevertheless, this is only an initial idea, since our main efforts at this time -- and this must be stressed -- must be concentrated on confronting the counterrevolutionary offensive and placing the electoral process and elections in their proper dimensions. This is necessary in order to prevent false expectations and erroneous ideas among the Nicaraguan people, as some parties have been trying to do by saying that elections will solve Nicaraguan problems, which is false. Elections are not going to solve Nicaragua's problems. Even if this type of work is intensified, the first task in our country is defense. [end recording]

PLI PRESIDENT GODOY DISCUSSES ELECTORAL LAW

PA111359 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Virgilio Godoy, president of the Independent Liberal Party, PLI, yesterday said following his meeting over the weekend with Commanders of the Revolution Carlos Nunez and Bayardo Arce that there is a possibility that Article 48 of the Electoral Law will be amended during the fifth legislature. Godoy told the revolutionary leaders that he disagrees with the composition of the Supreme Electoral Council. Here's what he said:

[Begin Godoy recording, in progress] ...referred to several points. We discussed some aspects of the Electoral Law that has already been enacted by the Government Junta, and also discussed the need for promptly lifting the state of emergency, which we feel sould be done in this very month of April because time is running out.

We also talked about the need to restore freedom of expression as soon as possible and to allow the political parties access to the news media.

Referring to the state of emergency, we also discussed the need to guarantee the freedom to conduct political campaigns. Otherwise, it will not be possible to organize the political parties.

Basically, these were some of the issues we discussed. We also discussed the Electoral Law and disapproved of the portion that says that legal action can be filed against a party that does not go to the polls on the day of elections. We consider this a serious threat to the parties' legal representatives, who could be sent to prison to serve long terms. They even run the risk of having their assets confiscated.

We believe that the parties that receive financial aid should file a report explaining how they spent the money, which belongs to the Nicaraguan people. Maybe legal action could be taken if there is proof that the money was spent for something that has nothing to do with the electoral campaign. [end recording]

ARDE DELEGATION TOURS SPAIN, OTHER COUNTRIES

PA111539 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpt] An ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] delegation headed by Alfonso Robelo Callejas and labor leader Donald Castillo Orozco, both members of the revolutionary directorate of ADRE, as well as by Jaime Vega Luna, and (Donald Castillo Rivas), visited Spain for 5 days.

During their stay they received the support of different Spanish political sectors. Robelo and his entourage held important public and private meetings with distinguished personalities and leaders from the different political parties, parliamentarians, journalists, and Spanish intellectuals, to whom they detailed the national and international situation in Nicaragua.

They also explained ARDE's position in its struggle for the rescue of the Nicaraguan revolution's original project. Important newspapers such as EL PAIS, ABC, YA, DIARIO 16, and others highlighted the visit by the ARDE delegation. Other social communication media such as radio and television also kept the Spanish public informed of ARDE's just demands for pacification and democracy in Nicaragua. The ARDE delegation was highly satisfied with its achievements in Spain.

Besides Spain, the delegation visited Italy, France, West Germany, UK, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Portugal.

ARDE information and propaganda, San Jose, Costa Rica, 10 April 1984

ARDE: SAN JUAN DEL NORTE TO FALL 'AT ANY MOMENT'

PA111559 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] San Juan del Norte has been besieged. At any moment, San Juan del Norte, located at the mouth of the San Juan River, with fall. Our forces have been boldly attacking with rifles and artillery since 9 April at 0200. At any moment, San Juan del Norte at the mouth of the San Juan River will fall.

ARDE REPORTS CLASHES NEAR EL CASTILLO FORTRESS

PA111840 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 10 Apr 84

[War Bulletin No 211 released by the General Command of the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces, in Sarapiqui on 10 April]

[Text The ARDE Armed Forces General Command informs the Nicaraguan people and peoples of the world that:

1. The combative General Roman Raudales Column has been clearing the areas surrounding the El Castillo fortress. On 5 April at 0745, the Jaguar 7 Assault Unit, led by expert fighter Roger, harshly attacked the enemy position known as (Loma de Timoteo), 1 and 1/2 km from the main objective, which was defended by Battalion 13-33. As a result of the thrust by the aggressive and brave Jaguar 7 Unit, the enemy abandoned the position after an hour of strong clashes. They retreated to their general headquarters, with a total of five dead and several injured. Our forces took control of the position, recovering the large quantity of ammunition left behind when they fled and burning the headquarters located there.

2. The Lobo Unit of the Jose Ramon Busto Column led by Companero Jaguar, on 7 April at 0900 clashed with a border patrol at the place known as (El Coral) in Rio San Juan Department, causing the enemy one death and several wounded. The members of the pro-Soviet EPS [Sandinist People's Army] fled their positions as a result of ARDE's thrust.

Without totalitarianism or return to the past.

FDN COMMUNIQUE CLAIMS 240 EPS TROOPS KILLED

PA111655 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1619 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 11 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The anti-Sandinist Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) reported here today that its combined forces inflicted 240 dead and 60 wounded on the Nicaraguan Army in several actions staged recently. According to a communique distributed in Tegucigalpa today, the FDN attacks were carried out on 3 and 4 April in the Departments of Matagalpa, Chinandega, Esteli, and Nueva Segovia.

The most important of these attacks, according to the report, was on the garrison of Waslala, 170 km northwest of Managua, a township which was isolated and left without electricity. The FDN claims to have inflicted 150 dead and 60 wounded on the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) troops who defended the garrison, which was finally destroyed by the time the fighting ended. While the garrison was besieged, several commandos staged ambushes on the reinforcements and attacked vanguard posts in neighboring communities.

Other garrisons that came under attack were those in Dudu and Yoasca. In the latter the military installation was demolished and 50 Sandinists were killed, according to FDN sources. Meanwhile, in Guavo and Jicaro the general headquarters of the towns were attacked and a large quantity of military documents and information on military activities was seized. In Jinotega the "Cocibolca" task forces inflicted 40 dead on the EPS and attacked positions of the Sandinist Battalion 6032, only 35 km north of the city.

The FDN claims that it seized a large quantity of Soviet AK-47 rifles, ammunition, and other war materiel, in addition to destroying five "IFA" troop transport vehicles and two fuel trucks.

The FDN announcement came while in Washington the Senate and House of Representatives are debating the viability of approving new economic assistance to those seeking to overthrow the Managua government. The FDN has claimed credit for mining three Nicaraguan ports in which there is little doubt in the United States that the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, also participated.

FDN LEADER CHARGES AIR FORCE BOMBING CIVILIANS

PA101715 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 7 Apr 84 p 8

[Text] Edgard Chamorro Coronel, member of the national directorate of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), has charged that Sandinist Air Force combat planes yesterday bombed five northern Nicaraguan towns. Chamorro said that many persons, especially children and elderly people, died as a result of the bombings. Hundreds have been wounded and their homes have been destroyed. Chamorro said that the towns attacked were Jiquelite, Santa Elena, El Characus, La Constancia, and Valle Platanera, in Jinotega Department.

Chamorro also reported that other towns have been under artillery fire for the past 4 days in retaliation for the rebels' latest victories. "In the town of Jiquelite -- which is under the control of our troops -- FDN paramedics tried to save a 5-year-old girl identified as Mary Marbeli Zeledon, who was wounded during a bombing on 2 April, but unfortunately she died the next day," the anti-Sandinist leader said.

Chamorro has called for immediate action from the Contadora Group the International Red Cross, the OAS Human Rights Commission, Amnesty International, the church, and other Christian organizations to pressure the Sandinist regime to put an end to what he called "a horrible massacre." He said: "We condemn this horrible action. The Sandinist group is ravaging the defenseless civilian population. We ask the Nicaraguan group [not further identified] to protest because those directing the massacres are Cubans, Soviets, East Germans, Libyans, and other international terrorists."

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN AID, CREDIT -- The Hungarian ambassador to Nicaragua, Janos Kiss, in commemoration of the 39th anniversary of Hungary's liberation, told reporters that his country is sending a shipment of medicine, food, and other products to Nicaragua valued at $150,000. In addition, the ambassador announced a $5-million credit line extended by his country to Nicaragua. [Summary] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Apr 84 PA]

WEST GERMAN FOOD DONATION -- The Nicaraguan Social Security and Welfare Institute has received 15 tons of margarine. This is part of a food donation from the West German non-governmental organization Agro-Action for the Miskitos of the Tasba Pri project. The rest of the donation, consisting of 50 tons of powdered milk, 240 tons of corn, 141 tons of flour, and 36 tons of oatmeal, will arrive next month. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 84 PA]

POLISH DELEGATION VISITS SANTIAGO DE CUBA

FL110226 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] A delegation headed by Marian Orzechowski, candidate member of the Politburo of the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] and secretary general of the Patriotic Polish National Renaissance Movement, today arrived in the city of Santiago de Cuba. The delegation deposited a floral wreath before the mausoleum that contains the remains of Cuban National Hero Jose Marti, and visited points of historical interest in the cradle of the revolution.

The group is visiting Cuba at the invitation of the national leadership of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution to exchange information on the experiences of both organizations.

JOURNALISM INSTITUTE DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED

PA111455 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Interview with Lazara Penones, director of the Jose Marti International Institute of Journalism, by reporter Barbara Betancourt, in Havana; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Betancourt] Lazara, could you give us some background information on the Jose Marti International Institute of Journalism?

[Penones] The institute was established last year. Its purpose is to contribute to the improvement of journalists, especially the young journalists of Latin America. This is the institute's second year. The first year course was for Central American journalists. This year we have included journalists of the entire continent, of all Latin America. We hope to expand our courses in the near future to include journalists of nonaligned countries, but at this moment we just cannot do it. That is why we are only including Latin American journalists.

[Betancourt] How long is the course and what are the main subjects taught in the institute?

[Penones] The course is 3 months long and the main subjects are a basic course in current journalism problems, information on the new international order, the theory of journalism, and technological news media problems. There is also a specialized course on cable news agencies, and on radio and television.

[Betancourt] Lazara, in addition to these studies, what are the students other activities?

[Penones] There is an outside school activities plan, which consists of visits to places of touristic and historical interest, to factories, hospitals, sugarmills. We also plan to have them visit other provinces so that they can see for themselves the advances of the revolution in rural zones. This has always been of interest to Latin Americans.

[Betancourt] Is this institute sponsored by the Cuban Government or by a nongovernment institution?

[Penones] The institute is part of the so-called solidarity school system. It is a non-governmental institute. It was established with the cooperation of the International Organization of Journalists, of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, and of the Union of Cuban Journalists, and also of the UNESCO. It is similar to other schools that the International Organization of journalists has helped to organize.

WEINBERGER DEFENDS U.S. SPACE WARFARE PROJECT

FL111604 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has defended before the U.S. Senate the development of the antiballistic program based in space, calling it a noble objective with the purpose of destroying weapons and not people. His statements to the press dealt with the space warfare project advocated by President Reagan to achieve military superiority for the United States. Weinberger said that contrary to what many scientists say, the plan is practicable.

The U.S. official claimed that an antiballistic system in space would also permit the elimination of nuclear weapons from the surface of the earth. Weinberger's pro-armament statements contrast with statements by CPSU General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko, who said that the world situation is not improving because the United States continues to set its sights on military superiority.

COSTA RICAN-NICARAGUAN TALKS REACH STALEMATE

PA100359 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Apr 84

[PRELA correspondent Rafael Ugalde report from San Jose, Costa Rica; no date given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua have reached a stalemate and there is no indication that the dialogue will be renewed, while tension in the area has markedly increased.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said the renewal of meetings by a mixed commission has been postponed until a series of details have been resolved. Costa Rica demanded a clear definition of future Nicaraguan-Costa Rican relations after a border incident provoked by Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

Foreign Minister Gutierrez insisted on the need for Nicaraguan officials to offer an explanation of future relations as a condition for sending Ambassador Jesus Fernandez back to Managua and renewing the mixed commission's meetings. Ambassador Fernandez was recalled to this capital after a group of anti-Sandinists publicly claimed responsibility for an attack on Nicaraguan positions.

SIMULTANEOUS BOMB EXPLOSIONS REPORTED IN HONDURAS

PA111916 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Official Honduran Government sources have reported that a high-powered explosive artifact has exploded in the vicinity of the Salvadoran Embassy in Tegucigalpa, causing damages in the amount of $15,000. Honduran security forces said the artifact was thrown from a moving vehicle by unidentified persons, and that no one was injured in the explosions since the incident did not take place during working hours.

Simultaneously, three other bombs exploded in different parts of the Honduran capital, one of which caused the death of a military man whose identity and rank have not yet been revealed by the authorities.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NICARAGUA PORT MINING

U.S. Congress, Reagan Differ

FL111427 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1330 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Differences between the Ronald Reagan administration and the U.S. Congress were aggravated in recent hours after new reports appeared on U.S. participation in the mining of Nicaraguan ports.

Reagan sent CIA Director William Casey and Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam to Capitol Hill to try to calm the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which met yesterday in a closed session.

Last night the Senate passed a nonbinding resolution prohibiting the use of funds to plan, direct, carry out, or support the mining of Nicaraguan ports.

Ultrarightist Republican Senator Barry Goldwater personally expressed indignation on Tuesday at what he called an act in violation of international law, which is impossible to explain before the Senate.

CIA Support May End

FL112248 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1914 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The U.S. CBS Television Network has reported that the United States Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, has stated that its support of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries may end next week if the U.S. Congress does not authorize more funds. The report, which is attributed to U.S. official sources, states that 2 days ago the CIA temporarily suspended the mining of Nicaraguan ports. It states further that the ship used by the U.S. espionage organization to direct the mining operations has left the area, adding that the funds assigned by the Congress for these operations will be exhausted this May.

International news services report that the White House refused today to comment on the temporary suspension of the mining of Nicaraguan ports.

Worked 6 Months on Mining

FL112014 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1919 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Washington -- Agents of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) have worked on the secret operation of the mining of Nicaraguan ports for 6 months, it was revealed today by a U.S. press agency.

TANA Chief Accuses U.S.

FL111904 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Guillermo Toriello, President of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, TANA, has stated that the mining of Nicaraguan ports was carried out by men belonging to U.S. Naval Forces. During a press conference in Managua, Toriello stated that TANA is analyzing evidence indicating that highly specialized frogmen mined the ports from U.S. ships anchored in the Pacific.

Toriello pointed out that these acts not only violate the right of free navigation but they also jeopardize world peace.

Canadian Official Condemns Act

FL110020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Allan MacEachen has described the mining of Nicaraguan ports as an action which is detrimental to efforts being made to find solutions to the Central American crisis. MacEachen, who is on the third day of his visit to Nicaragua, had previously visited Colombia and Costa Rica on a subregional tour to acquire more information on the situation in Central America.

The Canadian leader said that the situation in this region is complex, filled with tensions and difficulties. He pointed specifically to the mining of Nicaraguan ports, saying that it increased tensions, which does not contribute at all to finding solutions to the situation in Central America.

MacEachen will meet with Sandinist leaders and representatives of the political opposition.

Soviet UN Envoy Cited

PA120006 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Oleg Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative at the United Nations, has told the correspondents accredited to the United Nations that the mining of the Nicaraguan ports is a new and dangerous chapter in the history of international terrorism that could bring serious consequences for the whole world.

THE GLOBE AND MAIL, a Canadian newspaper, has stated that the mining of the Nicaraguan ports is the same as an act of banditry and is almost an act of war. THE GLOBE AND MAIL underscored the threat of U.S. invasion that weighs on Nicaragua and stressed that Washington is taking a stance that isolates it from its allies, since France has offered to clear the ports of mines and Great Britain has criticized the mining of the ports that is being done by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

A message released by the Spanish Communist Party has condemned the placing of mines in the Nicaraguan ports and underscored that this serious U.S. Government action against the independence of that Central American country endangers peace in the world, especially in the region.

Meanwhile, Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, stated that her country's policy toward Nicaragua is perfectly moral and described as useless the opposition expressed by France and Great Britain to the mining of the ports.

International Press Reacts

FL112156 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1916 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The mining of Nicaraguan ports by the U.S. Government -- an action insistently described as an act of international terrorism -- continues to merit rejection and denunciation in different parts of the world.

The conservative press of the FRG today joined in the criticism. The newspaper FRANKFURTER NEUE PRESSE demanded the rejection of the act of mining the ports of a nation with which another nation is not even at war; it considers that this act affects the civil population and violates international law.

The FRG newspaper WESTFALISCHE RUNDSCHAU stresses the fact that the White House desire for power in Central America is above the law.

The British newspapers THE TIMES and THE GUARDIAN printed editorials on the mining of Nicaraguan ports, which they described as a counterproductive action for U.S. diplomacy, in their opinion.

The GDR newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND staes that the laying of mines by the CIA marks a new stage in the undeclared U.S. war against Nicaragua, and that this act could have the effect of a [word indistinct] for Washington.

(Hans Nakimut), president of the parliamentary group of the Norwegian Socialist Left Party, has described the mining of Nicaraguan ports as a gross violation of international legal norms.

In Great Britain, 76 Labor Party members of Parliament presented a protest of what they described as the dangerous U.S. policy of escalating the war against Nicaragua.

In the United Nations, a delegation of outstanding politicians and personages from nine countries visited UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to inform him of their concern over the gravity of the situation.

Termed Violation of UN Charter

FL112000 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1909 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Bogota -- In a letter to Colombian President Belisario Betancur, a group of politically and socially eminent persons from this country have stated that the mining of Nicaraguan ports by the United States is a violation of the United Nations Charter.

Nicaraguan Ambassador Cited

FL111558 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Nicaraguan Ambassador to The Hague Carlos Arguello has expressed the hope that the International Court of Justice will pass judgment in favor of the denunciation lodged by his country's government.

The diplomat presented to the UN tribunal a Managua government denunciation against the United States for organizing and supervising the invasion of Nicaraguan territory and mining of its main ports. It is estimated that some 1,500 men, mainly based in Honduras, are participating in a declared war against Nicaragua, which is encouraged, supervised, and financed by Washington, and which is being carried out by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Arguello termed ridiculous the U.S. announcement that it will ignore during the next 2 years any judgment of The Hague's international court. The decision demonstrates the U.S. Government's contempt for international organizations, the Nicaraguan ambassador said.

The International Court of Justice, with headquarters in the capital of the Netherlands, is the principal juridical agency of the United Nations, and makes its decisions without the possibility of appeal.

In addition, Nicaragua has demanded economic reparations for the damages it has suffered. A communique on the demand states that the U.S. covert war has resulted in the loss of more than 1,300 lives and a large number of wounded as well as hundreds of millions of dollars in economic losses. The note adds that nine freighters and fishing vessels have been damaged by the ultramodern mines laid at the Nicaraguan ports of Corinto, El Bluff, and Sandino.

Ortega Appeals Against U.S.

FL111121 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] In Managua, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of Nicaragua's Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has made another appeal to the international community to check the policy of aggression and destruction being conducted by the United States in Central America.

At the conclusion of a meeting with Canada's External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachen, Daniel Ortega reiterated that the mining of Nicaraguan ports is a part of the present U.S. Administration's aggressive plans, directed at launching a direct military intervention at the last minute.

The Sandinist leader indicated that an important factor in the struggle to preserve peace in the Central American area must be the awareness of the international community, which would unmask what he termed an arbitrary and illegal policy of the Washington administration.

Minesweeping Efforts Reported

PA110421 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The Cuban newspaper GRANMA today carries an extensive report on minesweeping activities in Corinto, Nicaragua, in which [3-second break in transmission] carried out by the Sandinist Navy to deactivate the sophisticated explosive devices. The report includes pictures showing diverse as they carry out location and deactivation tasks, as well as the small fishing vessels being used in these tasks.

The report, prepared by the official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba, states that 75 percent of Nicaragua's imports and exports pass through the Port of Corinto. That is why the Ronald Reagan government ordered CIA agents to mine its waters.

GRANMA said that in addition to Corinto, the Nicaraguan Navy is also working in other ports in the country -- the waters of which have also been mined, which poses a serious danger to international maritime transportation and constitutes a serious violation of the right to free trade and navigation.

Meanwhile, Allan MacEachen, Canadian deputy prime minister and secretary of state for external affairs, has described the mining of Nicaraguan ports as a tension-increasing action contrary to efforts seeking solutions to the Central American crisis. The official, who is visiting Nicaragua, was previously in Colombia and Costa Rica as part of a subregional tour he is undertaking to make an on-site analysis of the area's situation.

On Tuesday the Canadian secretary of state for external affairs will meet in Managua with members of Nicaragua's political opposition and with Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo. Later he will meet with Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, and Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

CORRECTION TO TIMES ALLEGES REAGAN APPROVAL

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "TIMES Alleges Reagan Approval," published in the 10 April Latin America DAILY REPORT, page Q 5. The sourceline of this item should read:

FL100238 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Apr 84 (supplying dropped word "Television")

NICARAGUAN CANECUTTERS ARRIVE FOR WORKING VISIT

FL072030 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] A brigade of 31 internationalist Nicaraguan canecutters will arrive today, Saturday, in Ciego de Avila, as part of the friendly Cuban-Nicaraguan exchange program. The Nicaraguan canecutters will be assigned to the Patria o Muerte industrial complex, Moraon, where they will stay until 3 May.

During their stay in Ciego de Avila Province, the Nicaraguans will cut cane and will visit sites of economic interest, important production centers, cooperative farms and livestock enterprises, the Boqueron camping site, and outstanding educational institutions. They will also meet with representatives of political and mass organizations.

They will visit the (Rafael Morales) and (Josue Pais) teachers colleges of Moron and Ciego de Avila, respectively, where they will visit with the Nicaraguan students studying there.

PRIVATE POLICE FORCE GENERATES ALARM IN PERU

PA082310 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Telephone report by Manuel Robels, PRENSA LATINA correspondent in Lima, Peru; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] The fact that the guarding of banks and other businesses has been turned over to private police companies has generated great concern in various Peruvian sectors, particularly among persons who fear that this measure indicates the birth of a paramilitary force in the country.

Such a possibility was rejected by Interior Minister Luis Percovich, who said that the charges made in this regard by the opposition newspaper EL OBSERVADOR constitute, in his words, mere journalistic speculation. He denied that the government plans to establish paramilitary forces.

However, the minister admitted that members of the private police force, who number 18,000 men nationwide, will support the official police force in emergencies, promising that this support will be extended without weapons.

The government decided some days ago to place the private police force under the Civil Guard, provide the force with weapons and materiel, and entrust it with the responsibility for guarding banks, financial institutions, and public and private enterprises in general.

EL OBSERVADOR maintains that in real terms, this measure actually creates a paramilitary force of 18,000 armed men, since the private policemen will be subject to military discipline, armed, and trained. There is no guarantee, the paper said, that the private policemen will not be used by the Civil Guard to repress demonstrations or take actions against opposition labor or political leaders.

Opposition parliamentarians and one deputy in particular have expressed concern about the possibility that the new policemen might even be used like the death squads that operate in other Latin American countries. However, the government is determined to continue with the plan and maintains that its only intention is to ease the police heavy burden in the face of the alarming increase in the country's crime rate.

GRENADA

AUSTRALIA PROVIDES AID FOR ELECTION PREPARATIONS

FL061948 Bridgetown CANA in English 1717 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 6 (CANA) -- Australia is giving Grenada 100,000 dollars (U.S.) to assist with preparations for general elections, due to be held before yearend, the Australian High Commission here announced today.

An official statement quoted Foreign Minister Bill Hayden as saying the contribution followed a request from the interim administration in Grenada.

Enumeration of voters for what would be the first general elections since 1976 began in Grenada on April 2. The High Commission said the funding would support the cost of voter registration. Hayden said that in deciding to respond favourably to the Grenada request, the Australian Government was conscious of the need for a restoration of constitutional government -- a point he had made at the time of the U.S.-led military invasion last October to oust a left-wing junta.

The foreign minister said Australia had consulted with the Commonwealth Secretariat on the assistance which Canberra hoped would help "in an early return of democratic institutions."

THREE PARTIES TO FORM ALLIANCE FOR ELECTIONS

FL110200 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Two Grenada political parties say they will form an alliance with the Grenada National Party for the general elections scheduled later this year. The alliance was disclosed by the former Premier [as heard] Herbert Braize who called the coalition a theme for national government. [Word indistinct] Democratic Movement [word indistinct] said the coalition will take full size with election campaigning, including fund raising, promotion, and other activities. Many of the members of the three parties are Grenadian exiles who fled the island when former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's New Jewel Movement [NJM] seized power.

PUBLICATION OF THE NEW GRENADIAN ANNOUNCED

FL061742 Bridgetown CANA in English 0948 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, April 6 (CANA) -- A new newspaper called THE NEW GRENADIAN will hit the streets here within the next few days, according to one of the men behind the paper, political activist Winston Whyte.

White, ex-political detainee under the deposed Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG) told CANA the newspaper would be published in Trinidad and Tobago by Grenadians living abroad.

JAMAICA

BELIZEAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

FL052107 Bridgetown CANA in English 1741 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 5 (CANA) -- The Belizean minister of natural resources, Florencio Marin, is in Jamaica on an official visit.

Marin, who is accompanied by a four-man team, arrived Tuesday. According to the Jamaica Information Service (JIS) during the visit, Marin and his team will hold discussions with Agriculture Minister Percival Broderick and officials of the ministry. The delegation will also visit the banana plantation at Duckenfield, St Thomas (Eastern Jamaica), and the spring plain agricultural project in Clarendon (south of the island).

The other members of the Belizean delegation are: Samuel Wait, parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Works; Ray Fuller, economic adviser to the Belizean Government; and Ray Lightbourne, adviser to the minister Marin.

SEAGA URGES IMF, WORLD BANK FLEXIBILITY

FL111858 Bridgetown CANA in English 1704 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 11 (CANA) -- Jamaica has urged the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank to continue to be "cast in concrete" [as received] if they are to respond creatively, in tandem with commerical banks, to the Third World's serious debt problem. "In order to cope with the problem, the international institutions, to which the developing world must relate, need to be reviewed in terms of whether they will continue to be cast in concrete, or whether they will have flexi bility to deal with the problems as they arise," declared Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga as he addressed the half-yearly meeting of the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA) on the north coast town of Ocho Rios.

The Third World has a combined debt of close to 700 billion dollars (U.S.), over half of which is owed by crisis-riddled economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, including Jamaica.

Most of the economies of the hemisphere, to prevent default on commercial banks loans, have had to go to the IMF for loans, and imbibe the fund's adjustment medicine, which often includes sharp currency devaluations, significant cuts in public spending which impact on social services, and other measures to curb domestic consumption.

Seaga told the media bosses that bearing in mind that 85 per cent of Latin America's 360 billion dollars (U.S.) debt was in short term commercial banks loans, there could be no meaningful solution to the crisis other than a mechanism "which will bring together the commercial banks who are the creditors, along side the international institutions -- the World Bank and the IMF..."

Added the Jamaica leader: "Refinancing short-term debt through commercial banks... is an endeavour to postpone an inevitable catostrophic day. It is only the longer-term mechanisms that can be provided by the IMF and the World Bank that will offer that solution."

The Jamaican prime minister said that improving world trade and tackling the debt problem were important elements to world economic recovery.

There was need in this regard for cooperation between the developing and developed worlds. "What is the most likely course to lead to effective solutions is the recognition that the interdependence of our problems must lead to a partnership in our solutions," he declared.

New Measures for Hoteliers

FL102014 Bridgetown CANA in English 1838 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 10 (CANA) -- Jamaica'a Prime Minister Edward Seaga, faced with serious economic difficulties here, has forcefully warned that government intends to garner all foreign exchange earned by the country and would use all its power to deal with those who attempted to subvert the system.

Seaga was speaking Monday night against the backdrop of what he said were attempts by several hotels here to have the government dismantle the recently announced system where foreign wholesale operators and others pay foreign exchange due to Jamaican hotels into a special account in Miami. The hotels here would then be paid in Jamaican currency.

The move was part of a package of new measures that made the Jamaican dollar the only legal tender in the tourist industry, a reversal of the system implemented late 1983 when tourists had to pay for their services only in foreign exchange.

Seaga said the new system was to prevent the leakage of hard currency from the tourist sector, as the previous method had not worked. According to government estimates, of U.S. 170 million dollars that flowed in the black market last year, half came from tourism. The prime minister, speaking at the launching of the first meeting of the committee that will manage the special Miami account, disclosed that of 79 hotels to which the Central Bank had sent letters two weeks ago asking them to signal their intention to comply with the new system, only six had replied. They had seven days to comply.

Seaga said that some hotels had not replied because some people were agitating on the basis that they could negotiate with him to hold individual accounts in foreign exchange. This, he said, would be a continuation of a system that had been in effect, and which had been abused. Seaga said that the delay by some hotels was prejudicing the base on which a certain foreign exchange agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a stand-by credit facility, rested. He warned that time had run out for such hoteliers. Said the prime minister: "I am not mincing words in saying that the government intends to collect all foreign exchange due to it and will use all its powers to do so and to deal with those who would prevent it from doing so."

Seaga, adamant that they would not scrap the system, declared: "I wish to state categorically that I have no intention of negotiating anything with anyone other than the arrangement already arrived at between the government and the Jamaica Hotel and Tourist Association." The JHTA had consulted its members before agreeing to the system, the prime minister said.

Seaga said that under the old system which hoteliers "enjoyed," there had been gross abuses. One case in which a man paid himself from his retained account abroad, had been set for prosecution, the prime minister said. He reminded that it was a breach of the Exchange Control Act not to comply with directives given by the Central Bank for the handling of foreign exchange for which there were heavy penalties.

The prime minister felt that the new national retained account system, which is to be supervised by five government appointees and five from the hotel and tourist association, could work well and bring positive results, as the system of making the Jamaican dollar the only legal tender in the tourist sector had been producing higher returns in hard currency.

MARTINIQUE

TWO BOMB ATTACKS CAUSE EXTENSIVE DAMAGE

PA051421 Paris AFP in Spanish 1357 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Fort-de-France, 5 Apr (AFP) -- Two bomb attacks were carried out in Martinique between Wednesday night and Thursday morning, causing extensive damage but no personal injuries. The first bomb exploded at 0200 hours in the garage of the building that houses the brigade of gendarmes at Riviere-Salee. Two vehicles parked in the garage were destroyed.

Half an hour later a second bomb exploded in the departmental Golf Club at Trois Ilets. This explosion triggered a fire that was put out 3 hours later, after it had destroyed the room where all the golf supplies were stored.

No one has yet claimed responsibility for these two bomb attacks.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

GOVERNMENT INVITES NETHERLANDS MINISTER TO VISIT

FL071400 Hilversum International Service in English 1000 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] The Government of the Netherlands Antilles has invited Dutch Minister for Antillean Affairs Jan de Koning for a visit to discuss the latest problems concerning the political future of the island group. The suggested date for the visit is the week beginning the 23d of April.

Recently, the five islands of the Antilles suspended their talks about their future cooperation once the sixth island, Aruba, has left the group. The reason for the suspension was confusion about the solidarity fund. From this fund the small Antillean islands are to receive financial aid to cope with their budget problems once Aruba has become autonomous.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CENTRAL BANK RELEASES 1983 DEFICIT FIGURES

FL061700 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE in English 1 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad -- The Trinidad and Tobago Government cut its fiscal deficit by $41.5 million last year compared with 1982, according to the Central Bank's latest quarterly reports released here. The 1983 deficit totalled $2.68 billion. The decline in the deficit reflected "the success of government's expenditure trimming policies," said the Central Bank.

It added that in the face of the "large fiscal deficit, government was very active in the financial market" in the final quarter of last year.

In the three months government borrowed a record $177.7 million domestically, and there were $377.9 million in external debts, the 'bulletin' stated.

SURINAME

PROTESTS LODGED WITH NETHERLANDS, FRANCE

FL111323 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Suriname has lodged official protests with the Dutch and French Governments over their attitude toward invasion preparations in their territories by opponents of the present Surinamese Government.

Suriname's prime minister said Suriname was upset at the 16 Dutch and Surinamese guerrillas expelled by authorities in French Guiana 2 weeks ago who were allowed to go free after their arrival in Holland.

Suriname wants a complete briefing on the activities that took place in French Guiana.

URUGUAY

GOVERNMENT TEMPORARILY CLOSES LA PRENSA

PY111935 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2301 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Salto, Uruguay, 10 Apr (EFE) -- The Uruguayan military government today closed down for 90 issues the newspaper LA PRENSA, which is published in this rural city 520 km northeast of Montevideo. LA PRENSA, which appeared 42 years ago, is the only afternoon daily in this city with a population of 100,000. It belongs to the opposition and its owners are members of the largest party, the Colorado. There are two other newspapers in Salto, but both of them are morning dailies.

The decision to close the newspaper was conveyed by telephone to publisher Alfonso Cardozo this afternoon, but the official government decree signed by President Gregorio Alvarez has not been released yet. According to information supplied by those in charge of the newspaper, government sources have told them that the closure was prompted by certain articles published in the political supplement on 5 April. Up to last year Cardozo was the chairman of the Rural Press Association and now he is the secretary of this organization, to which media published outside of Montevideo belong.